

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

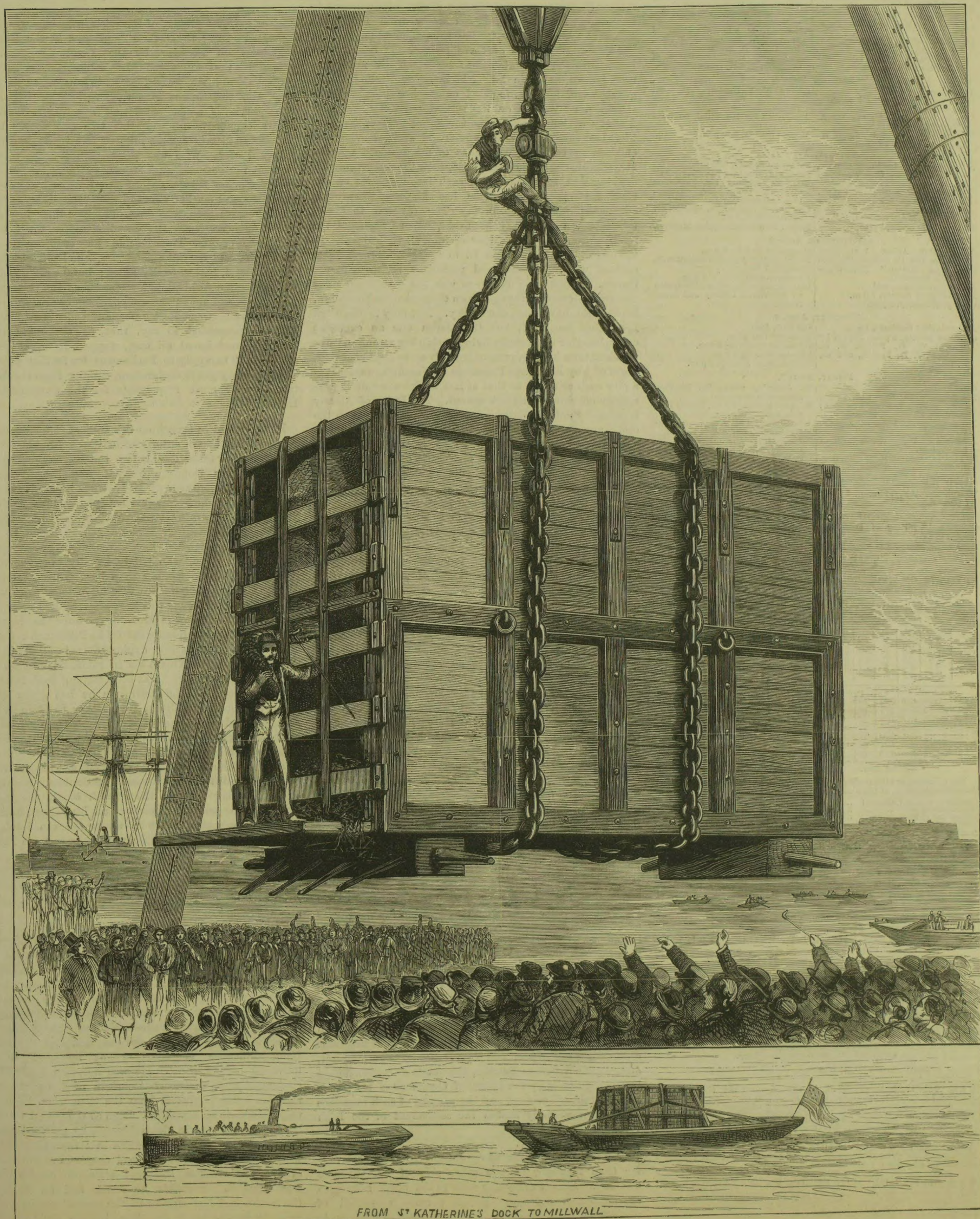


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SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1882.

WITH SIXPENCE.  
TWO SUPPLEMENTS By Post, 6½d.



FROM ST KATHERINE'S DOCK TO MILLWALL

THE DEPARTURE OF JUMBO: HOISTING HIS BOX FROM THE BARGE TO THE QUAY AT MILLWALL DOCKS.—SEE PAGE 315.



CROSVENOR GALLERY WINTER EXHIBITION.

**GROSVENOR GALLERY WINTER EXHIBITION.**  
The Winter Exhibition at the Grosvenor Gallery NOW OPEN, from Ten till Six, with a Collection of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS and a COMPLETE COLLECTION of the WORKS of G. F. WATTS, R.A., forming the first of a series of Annual Winter Exhibitions illustrating the works of the most eminent living painters.  
Admission, 1s. Will CLOSE THURSDAY, APRIL 6.

### DEATHS.

On the 10th ult., at 11, St. George's-square, Sunderland, aged 59, Margaret Jane, widow of the late Daniel Harnet Sta-k, Esq., barrister-at-law, and daughter of the late William Gales, Esq., shipbuilder, Hylton.

On Dec. 20, 1881, at Brisbane, the Hon. Sir Joshua Peter Bell, K.C.M.G., President of the Legislative Council, and late Acting Governor of Queensland.

On the 16th ult., at Westcroft, Surrey, Sir Swinnerton Halliday Dyer, Bart., aged 48.

**ARTHUR TOOTH and SON'S SPRING EXHIBITION**  
of ENGLISH and CONTINENTAL PICTURES is NOW OPEN, including  
Bastien Lepore's new Picture, "Pas Mélie," at 5, HAYMARKET (opposite Her  
Majesty's Theatre). Admission, One Shilling, including Catalogue.

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of  
PICTURES, by Artists of the British and Foreign Schools, is NOW OPEN, at  
THOMAS M'LEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket.—Admission, including Catalogue, 1s

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 8, 1882.

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1882.

Although the opposition in the House of Commons to increasing Prince Leopold's annuity from £15,000 to £25,000 on his marriage was unreasonable and ungracious, the debate itself was of some service. It enabled the Prime Minister to state some facts which are not generally known, or are in danger of being overlooked. Such grants were, he said, founded on an honourable understanding, as well as on the settled policy by which her Majesty at her accession to the Throne only received a Civil List adequate to her unmarried state, leaving her children to be provided for as occasion might require. Mr. Gladstone, at the same time, took the opportunity of denying that there had been such large savings on the Civil List as would enable her Majesty to provide adequately for her children. The division that was taken (387 to 42) may be said fairly to represent the relative proportion of outdoor opinion on the subject. In the main the British nation is, to speak mildly, perfectly content with its social and pecuniary relations to the Crown. If there had been—as was the case some sixty years ago—great extravagance on the part of the Sovereign, loud would have been the outcry. Not only is the Civil List more restricted, but the Queen sets an excellent example to her subjects by living within her means—means which are, we believe, proportionately more restricted than those of any European Potentate of the first rank. It is a pity such criticism as that of last week—some of it personally offensive—was not spared. The Duke of Albany is certainly not less deserving of national respect than the other members of the Royal Family to whom annuities have been granted. Young as he is, he has made a distinct and worthy sphere for himself by his earnest efforts on behalf of social and educational reforms. And at a time when all the Queen's many children heartily use their great influence, as occasion offers, to promote the welfare of the people or ameliorate suffering, it seems ungracious to act towards any of them in a grudging spirit. In view of the marriage ceremony at the end of this month, it is, however, gratifying to note that the allowance to the Princess Helen of £6000 a year in the event of her becoming a widow, was voted without a dissident.

spared by these miscreants, who, in one or two cases, as in the Dublin murder, have been ordered by a secret Fenian tribunal to assassinate their victims, and in one instance cut off a man's nose because he opposed the Land Leaguers in a poor-law guardian contest! For the past week there has been a cruel murder nearly every day, and the criminal record was varied on Monday by attempts in Galway and Kilkenny to blow up houses with dynamite. Notwithstanding the activity of the special magistrates, supported by a large force of constabulary, and an army of soldiers, many districts of Ireland are so much under a reign of terror that in the eastern districts of Galway, out of 249 outrages registered at the assizes, detection has followed crime in only thirty cases. Apparently coercion in Ireland has broken down; at least it has not repressed shocking outrages. Some six hundred Land Leaguers, the advocates of the no-rent programme, are in prison, the release of whom would be a remedy worse than the disease.

The extreme gravity of the crisis in Ireland was clearly indicated during the debate originated in the House of Commons on Tuesday by the Land Leaguers, who demanded that the three M.P.'s incarcerated as "suspects" should be allowed to come to London, on parole, in order that they might give their votes in the division on Mr. Marriott's amendment. Of course Mr. Gladstone had a conclusive reply in his two questions. If the imprisoned members were allowed to attend one division, why not all? Who was responsible for the murders, rapine, mutilations, and other outrages in Ireland? As Mr. Forster showed, the Land League had made no persistent and marked effort to discourage these atrocities on inoffensive men who desired to pay their just debts, which outrages were the direct result of the No-Rent manifesto of Mr. Parnell and his coadjutors. That manifesto, said the Chief Secretary, who has just returned from Ireland, had virtually failed; but he admitted that the Protection Act had not succeeded as the Government had hoped, and that "the state of things was still terrible; the conflict between lawlessness and order still went on." But, he proceeded to say, that as the outrages and murders must be, at all cost, stopped, it might become necessary "to apply to Parliament for further powers." This is a very grave declaration, coming from the lips of the Minister most responsible for the government of Ireland.

It is pleasant to turn from this subject to incidents that illustrate the heroic enterprise of which Englishmen are capable. The other day, before the Royal Geographical Society, Mr. O'Donovan himself told the fascinating story of his adventures at Merv—that mysterious city of Central Asia which imagination pictured as a city of palaces, the Key of Asiatic politics, but which the intrepid correspondent of the *Daily News* found to be a collection of wretched hovels tenanted by sheepskin-clothed barbarians, who partly live by plunder, and of half-starved cattle feeding in a bog. Mr. O'Donovan found it easier to get into this dilapidated oasis in the desert than to make his way out, after he had been made one of the three rulers of Merv, in the hope that he might secure British protection for the Tekke Turkomans. Colonel Burnaby, whose daring explorations in that Central African region (at Khiva) vie in romantic interest with those of Mr. O'Donovan, has been reaping fresh laurels in another direction. The narrative he has given of his solitary balloon expedition from Dover to Caen in Normandy reveals a presence of mind rarely equalled, as well as the unforeseen perils that attend such aerial excursions. While suspended over the Channel the currents changed rapidly and the balloon drifted about, but at an altitude of some 2000 ft. at last became motionless. Seeing the clouds tending towards the French coast, the gallant Colonel in desperation threw out all his ballast, and was in a few moments 11,000 ft. above the sea level, and happily travelling with immense velocity towards France, and he was able to make his descent about a dozen miles from Dieppe. Under apparently favourable conditions, nothing but his marvellous nerve saved him. When the issue of such enterprises is incalculable, is it not folly to attempt them?

At the ripe age of seventy-five Henry Wadsworth Longfellow has gone to his rest. He carries with him the profound respect and unaffected regrets of English-speaking people throughout the world. Though not a genius of the first rank, he was more popular than many a poet of greater vigour and more brilliant imagination, and his themes were such—including the pleasures of domestic life, the glory of self-sacrifice, and the sanctifying influence of suffering—as appealed to the universal human heart. He was not, like many of his contemporaries, a strictly American poet, for nearly all that his muse produced, from the time when he was an undergraduate at Bowdoin College to the period when, at his charming home in Massachusetts, he polished his last verses, might have been written in "the old country," where he was as well known and esteemed as in the land of his birth. His life was stainless as his death was tranquil. Probably he never had an enemy in the world, and few writers of the present era have done more to inspire noble emotions, lighten the anguish of suffering, and strengthen faith in the verities of religion.

Whatever may be the ultimate fate of the Procedure Resolutions—and probably there will be more than one decisive, if not critical, vote on the subject—the Irish problem is gradually assuming new phases. The machinery of the Land Act is unequal to the strain put upon it, and the appointment of three or four new Sub-Commissioners is quite inadequate to meet the emergency, especially as there is less inclination on both sides than heretofore to effect amicable arrangements between landlords and tenants out of court. The task of defining “fair rents” is less difficult than that of solving the question of arrears, which, being the cause of frequent evictions, is one of the incentives to the shocking outrages that appal the public. Her Majesty’s Ministers admit that further legislation is needed, and will probably be prepared with some proposals before the discussion is resumed on Mr. Findlater’s bill for amending the Land Act, which, at their request, was postponed till the middle of May. It seems that the purchase clauses of that enactment have been inoperative; and Mr. W. H. Smith, who takes more of a national than a partisan view of the complex problem, intends to propose that the State shall provide pecuniary facilities with a view to enable occupiers to become absolute owners of their holdings. This is a new point of departure that may have important results and may be accepted as a favourable sign that the Opposition are ready to turn their attention to practical measures for mitigating the severity of the Irish crisis, instead of co-operating with the Irreconcilables in wasting the precious time in undue antagonism to the proposed New Rules. That would not, after all, be a barren Session, the fruits of which should be the regaining by the House of Commons of the power of dispatching business, and the passing of such measures as would materially hasten the settlement of the Irish Land question.

According to the present appearances, matters are very far from mending on the other side of St. George's Channel. Almost every day adds to the black catalogue of barbarous outrages against persons suspected of paying their rents—some of them so atrocious as to be hardly credible. Neither women nor children are

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE  
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.  
Lat. 51° 28' 5" N. Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DATE.		DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Rain in 24 hours, next morning.	
		Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point,	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M., next morning.		
March	19	Inches.	°	°	°	0-16	°	°			Miles.	In.
	20	29.976	45.6	38.7	79	1	58.1	35.6	SW.		112	0.000
	21	29.752	50.0	38.7	68	4	61.0	39.7	SSW. SW.		247	0.000
	22	29.705	40.9	27.6	62	6	48.8	34.0	SW. W. NW.		463	0.055
	23	30.073	36.1	27.5	75	6	44.3	31.8	W. NW. N.		475	0.030
	24	30.111	41.4	32.0	72	8	49.3	30.6	NW. SW. SSW.		244	0.020
	25	29.685	45.5	44.7	88	7	55.2	38.6	SW.		440	0.015
26	29.648	46.0	34.9	68	7	54.0	38.5	W. WSW. S.		360	0.570	

\* Hail and snow.

† Rain, hail, and snow.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m. :—

Barometer (in inches), corrected	..	30.088	29.785	29.727	29.960	30.216	29.775	29.750
Temperature of Air	.. ..	52.7°	50.4°	45.1°	40.3°	40.7°	51.8°	57.9°
Temperature of Evaporation	.. ..	41.7°	46.4°	38.6°	35.3°	35.5°	43.4°	40.9°
Direction of Wind	.. ..	SSW.	SSW.	W.	NNW.	WSW.	SW.	W.

TIMES: OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 8.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
1	h	1	h	2	h	2	h	3	h	3	h	4	h
17	1	51	5	29	55	50	56	22	28	55	12	30	47

ON MONDAY, APRIL 3,  
AFTERNOON AT THREE, EVENING AT EIGHT.  
**S. T. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.**  
Last Two Performances of the  
**MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS**  
Prior to Easter.  
Hall closed from Tuesday till Easter Monday.  
**EASTER HOLIDAYS, 1882.**  
ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL, REGENT-STREET, and PICCADILLY.  
The  
**M O O R E      a n d      B U R G E S S      M I N S T R E L S**  
Seventeenth Annual Series of  
**EASTER HOLIDAY PERFORMANCES**  
will commence on  
**EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 10,**  
with an entirely New Minstrel Programme.  
Div Performances during Easter,  
**MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY.**

**M**R. IRVING is gratified to announce that the present demand for seats at the Lyceum being without precedent during his management, to meet the wants of the public desirous of witnessing the performance of "Romeo and Juliet." SEATS can be BOOKED for TWO MONTHS in ADVANCE. Mr. Irving; Juliet, Miss Ellen Terry; Nurse, Mrs. Stirling; Mr. Terrie, M. Fernandez, Mr. Howe. Box-Office (Mr. J. Hurst) open Ten till Five.—LYCEUM.

**M**ASKELYNE and COOKE'S NEW SPIRITUAL  
ILLUSORY SKETCH at the Egyptian Hall Every Evening, and on Wednesday  
and Saturday Afternoons.\* See Daily Papers.

**MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.**—  
Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—**ST. GEORGE'S HALL**,  
Langham-place, CLOSED. Will REOPEN EASTER MONDAY, at Three and Eight  
with the **HEAD OF THE POLL**, by Arthur Law; Music by Eaton Fanning; and  
new Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain, entitled **NOT AT HOME**. Monday,  
Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Eight; Easter Monday, Tuesday,  
Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s. and 2s. Stalls, 3s. and 5s.



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Three times only in the course of a life which, to the copyholder of it, at least, seems to have been a very long one, have these eyes gazed upon Alfred Tennyson, Poet Laureate. The first time was in Westminster Abbey, on the occasion of the marriage of the poet's son to the daughter of yet another wearer of "Daphne's deathless leaf," Frederick Locker. The second time was in the Theatre of the Royal Institution, a fortnight since. The third time was last Sunday, in a great picture-gallery, which at certain times and seasons becomes the private *salon* of a great lady. Thomas Moore (a little man in a white hat) and Thomas Campbell (a little man in a brown swallow-tailed coat with brass buttons) I remember to have seen once, in my boyhood. Victor Hugo I have never seen. Nor Lamartine, nor Alfred de Musset. With the poet Bryant I have had the honour to converse at the Century Club, New York. It is good in the evening of your life to recall the famous faces that you have seen, and the clarion voices that you have listened to. One face and one voice are visible and audible to the eyes and ears of my mind, now, as I am penning this paragraph. The face and the voice are those of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, who is dead, and for whom the whole English-speaking world mourns.

One of the most delightful afternoons that I can remember to have passed was spent with Mr. Longfellow, at his home at Cambridge, near Boston, U.S.A., late in the spring of 1864. I placed on printed record at the time that I had rarely met with a more beautiful man than the author of "Evangeline." I used the term "beautiful" advisedly, because Johnson has used it with reference to the personal appearance in youth of Milton; and Longfellow was facially as handsome as a poet ought to be. The world, happily, has seen very few great poets who were ill-favoured. Shakespeare, Spenser, Sidney, Tasso, Molière, Byron, Tennyson, Browning, Hugo, Shelley, Alfieri, Goethe, Schiller, Lamartine, Chateaubriand—all shapely and comely visages. Was Pope's an ugly face? I think not. In Longfellow, the beautiful soul shone through the beautiful features.

Mr. Longfellow talked, as the Americans have it, "all the time," and it was truly a liberal education to hear him talk, and to listen to "son franc et beau parler plein de choses sensibiles," as Balzac says of his imaginary Marshal Hulot. I had just come back from the Mexican war in 1864, and Mr. Longfellow was very anxious to know if the wonderfully vivid picture of local scenery given by Mr. Prescott in his "Conquest of Mexico" coincided with the actual aspect of the strange land of the *cumbres* and the *tierra caliente*. I told my interlocutor that it did so coincide, from the prickles on the *nopal* to the grey green leaves of the *maguey*: save in one particular. The blind topographer of the country of the Aztecs had taken no account of the Dust. And the dust in Mexico assumes phenomenal proportions. Collecting in the cavernous fissures in the mountain sides, the wind twists it into spiral columns, which you see swaying and dancing, as it seems, miles before you in the great desert plains where nothing grows save the cactus and the prickly pear; and at evening, when the departing sun encrimsons these dusty eddies, you think of the Pillar of Cloud by day which became a Pillar of Fire by night, that the Israelites of old wotted of.

And your favourite morsel of Longfellow? Which is it? Is it "The Belfry of Bruges," or "Evangeline," or "The Hanging of the Crane," or "The Skeleton in Armour," or "The Village Blacksmith," or "The Psalm of Life," or, haply, "Excelsior"? I am, myself, no great reader of modern lyric poetry, chiefly because I have an essentially and coarsely prosaic understanding; and next, what little leisure I have for poesy reading is given to the study of the Old Men who wrote in other tongues; and they are hard to master, and the time is very short. Yet have I my favourite, my pet morsel of the sweet singer who is gone. It is the poem of "Endymion." The word-painting is delicious, to begin with. The thoughts which underlie the rhyme are noble, and tender and pure. There is one verse which seems to me to embody an enduring hope and consolation to all ugly men and all "plain" girls. It is the stanza beginning—

No one is so accurs'd by Fate,  
No one so utterly desolate;  
But some heart, though unknown  
Responds unto his own.

There is an analogous thought in the maxims of Leonardo da Vinci, where he tells us that no woman, not being absolutely a Monster, need despair of finding, sooner or later, a fervent admirer who shall love her for herself alone.

But there is another reason why I cherish Longfellow's "Endymion" as a most precious gem. It "sings" so well. It may be my brutish incapacity to understand poetry that leads me to the conclusion; but, to my mind, there are but few modern poets of eminence (Moore and Campbell always excepted) whose writings can be happily wedded to tune. Balfe's air to "Come into the Garden, Maud," was an exceptionally successful *tour de force*. I have heard Byron's "Maid of Athens" set to music, and I did not like it. "Lady Clara Vere de Vere" as a song might not, perhaps, be pleasant. There was a little Lyric in "The Cup" at the Lyceum, intoned with exquisitely pathetic expression by Miss Ellen Terry; but it was a chant, and not a song. On the other hand, the very common-place words of two very mediocre poets, Thomas Haynes Bayley and George Ianley, suit with perfect harmony two of the most beautiful of modern English ballads, "She wore of Wreath of Roses" and "The Spirit of Love." And—tell it not in Gath!—did not the "Poet" Dunn write the words to "I dreamt that I dwelt in Marble Halls" in the "Bohemian Girl," and "Turn on, Old Time, thine Hour Glass," in "Maritana"?

"Endymion" "sings" delightfully. Curiously enough, it fits as symmetrically as a six-and-a-quarter glove fits the lily

hand of the adored one of your heart, the very rich and flowing melody to "Di Pescatore Ignobile" in Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia." Try it, ladies, on your pianofortes, and with your dulcet voices. But the instrument, I take it, to which "Endymion" would sing most sweetly, is the harp.

I was rash, I fear, in seeking to pry into the derivation of "helter-skelter," for correspondents are coming down upon me in their scores; and I dread, ere long, the onslaughts of questioners concerning the origin of "popsy-vopsy," "tittle tattle," "tip-top," "harum-scarum," "ods-bobs," and "humpty-dumpty." Meanwhile, "W. H. D." observes that he was always of opinion that "helter-skelter" was derived from the Latin "aliter et celeriter," several ways and quickly. "F. M.," Leeds, maintains that "helter-skelter" is only Pliny's "aliter atque aliter," first one way then another, roughly Englished.

Another advocate of the Latin derivation of "helter-skelter" incidentally remarks that the phrase to rain "cats and dogs" is only the Greek *kata doxein*. Thanks, very much. Another suggests that "helter-skelter" has its origin in the expression "hilariter et celeriter" in one of Cicero's Orations. But "R. L." (Chesterfield) plainly tells me that I am looking up in the sky or over the sea for what is really under my feet. "R. L." holds that "helter-skelter" has reference primarily to a "stampede" of horses or cattle which when not in use are secured by means of a halter, always pronounced in the rural districts of the North of England as "helter." "Skelter," according to my plain-speaking correspondent, is either a reduplication, or may have something to do with "skaut," or perhaps the O. E. "Scuddle," to run away. "Helter-skelter" may thus be a cousin-German of "hurry-scurry."

All this, of course, is sadly unscientific. I am guiltily reminded of this when I find an esteemed correspondent, "F. S.," courteously informing me that Professor Skeat, in his dictionary, disdainfully declines to take any notice of "helter-skelter" at all. Wedgwood, continues my correspondent, gives a hodge-podge of Norse and Scandinavian derivations; "helter" may be the German "holter polter," a hurly burly (but the German for "helter-skelter" is "über hals und kopf"). "Skelter" may be from the Swedish "Skalla," to yell, or the Gaelic "sqal," shriek. My correspondent arrives, *à la longue*, at the sage conclusion that "all we know is that nothing can be known."

It is in the worst of taste, no doubt, for one contributor to a newspaper to comment upon what another contributor has written in another column of the same journal. I wilfully sin against the canons of taste for the purpose of pointing out a somewhat curious coincidence. Some weeks ago there was running at one of the London theatres (the Imperial, I think) a sensational melodrama called "Macfarlane's Will." Throughout three long acts the characters were continually searching for the will, which was at last discovered on the top of a wardrobe which accidentally tumbles down. Now turn to the "Wills and Bequests" column in this journal, and you will find "Macfarlane's Will" with a vengeance. In the last days of December, 1881 (even while the melodrama was running), died Mr. James Macfarlane, a West India merchant, and by his will, which was proved on the sixth ult., the testator leaves to his widow, subject to the payment of his just debts, funeral and testamentary expenses, a sum exceeding eight hundred and ninety thousand pounds sterling. Truth is very much stranger than fiction.

Whether the Editor of my respected contemporary the *Boot and Shoe Trades Journal* hails from ayont the Tweed I do not know, but he is evidently a very "canny" gentleman. Bearing commendably in mind the traditional precept that "There is Nothing like Leather," the conductor of the organ devoted to the interests of the sons of St. Crispin sought to have a peep at the far-famed Rational Dress Society's Exhibition at the Cavendish Rooms, Mortimer-street. But he found it a case of Paradise and the Peri. He or his male representative was sternly told by the lady secretary that "Men would not be admitted under any circumstances." "So," continues the "canny" editor, "we were obliged to seek out a new contributor who understood the shoe trade and wore petticoats." Hear Crispina-Crispinetta:

On stands and about the room in various places were articles of ladies' costumes, and there were quite a number of draped wooden figures wearing the divided skirt which the Viscountess Harberton and the ladies of her way of thinking advocate. My instructions were to notice particularly the boots which were worn with the new dresses; but, when I came to examine the feet of the draped figures, why, they had no boots on at all. I certainly expected to find that the divided skirt costume was a very short one, which would show the wearer's boots very much; but it did nothing of the kind. I don't know exactly whether I ought to do so, but I suppose I must say what the dress consists of, so that it may be understood that any boots can be worn with it. The lower part is a garment very much like the baggy trousers Turkish women wear, but instead of being confined at the ankles, they are very wide and loose, and are ornamented with a deep frill.

All this is highly instructive, as well as amusing; but, Madam, Madam, is there not the letting of a most monstrous cat out of a bag in these disclosures? Crispina-Crispinetta saw some "Greek" dresses also; and she has the hardihood to remark, "I fear that if I met a stout lady wearing a Greek dress, I should be rude enough to laugh at her. I couldn't help it." O! Crispina-Crispinetta.

The lady contributor did see some boots at last, although she was surprised that so few specimens were shown. They were all very much of the same character, being either buttoned or laced; the Society objecting altogether to the side springs, on the ground that they confine the ankles and impede the circulation of the blood. The "rational" boots had a tendency to square-toedness, and, of course, had low heels, "being, indeed, the cottage or 'top-piece' heels one sees worn in out-of-the-way country places." One firm exhibited a boot which

was a combination of a button and lace fastening; "but," naïvely remarks Crispina-Crispinetta, "I could not understand the object of it, nor could anyone tell me." This is as candid as the confession of the law-reporter in Pope's parody of one of the old Norman-French "Year Books," "Je heard no more, parceque je fell asleep sur mong banc."

In the end, the lady contributor does not hesitate to avow herself a Wasp-Waist Sister. She says:—"The evils of tight-lacing were, as one might expect, shown to be very dreadful; but then, one might as well suffer a little from tight-lacing as suffer one's self to look as loose and *déshabillé* as some of these ladies and doctors would have one look."

Words! Still words! My old friend Mr. George Bentley tells me that Professor David Masson, in his interesting essay on De Quincey, speaks (p. 110) of his (the Opium Eater's) "fugitations." Is the latinism, asks my friend, "worth noticing in the Echoes; and would it not be as well to stick to plain Anglo-Saxon if a good word can be found in it to suit the purpose in view?" Humph. "Fugitation" is not in Roget's "Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases," that perennial joy to journalists; it is not in the "Library Dictionary," not in Phillips' "New World of Words," not in the latest and lately published edition of Chambers's Etymological Dictionary (although "fugaciousness" may therein be found), and not in Bailey.

Plucky Colonel Burnaby has done that which gallant Colonel Brine and Mr. Simmons failed in doing. The Khivan cavalier, the dashing soldier, the accomplished linguist, the uncompromising Tory who means to carry Birmingham some day (if he can), the rival of Horatius Coeles, and victor of the Pill-er of Hercules, and, finally, the skilled "balloonatic"—with plenty of method in his madness—has crossed the Channel and landed near the Château de Montigny, in the department of Calvados. It is strange that the unfortunate Lieutenant Gale, R.N., should have performed the self-same feat and landed in the same neighbourhood more than thirty years ago.

I have frequently spoken of poor Gale in this page because I admired his undaunted bravery, and personally liked him, and was, indeed, associated with him in a business enterprise connected with ballooning. The original idea of what are called "captive" balloons was certainly not his; but he was the first to suggest restricted balloon ascents in the Arctic Regions, with a view to discovering relics of the expedition of Sir John Franklin. Gale's reward for his pains was to be mercilessly laughed at, and, with one exception, to be consistently snubbed by all persons of power and influence, official and otherwise. The exception was the Prince Consort, who took some kindly interest in the Lieutenant's scheme for "partial ascents." But the Admiralty turned on the proposal a shoulder even colder than the Arctic regions; and the thing came to nothing.

Of course we are no nearer the solution of the problem of aerial navigation than we were before Colonel Burnaby's gallant exploit. I only record it as a brilliant example of cool, clear-headed courage—and good luck. The rider to Khiva is an exceptionally lucky gentleman.

A correspondent, "B," believes that the complaint made in the "Echoes" last week of the inaccuracy of Friar Laurence's brown frock is unfounded. "B" points out that in Southern Europe a considerable portion of the sheep are born with brown fleeces, and that of this wool is woven an undyed cloth which is commonly worn by friars and peasants. In support of this contention "B" is so kind as to forward me a sample of raw wool of a rich burnt umber hue.

But, in defence of my own contention that the Franciscans were not brown friars I quote side by side the Latin and Italian text of Father Filippo Bonanni's observations on the Franciscan habit in his "Catalogue of the Religious Orders" (Rome 1706):—

Demum post aliud Schisma sub Martiri V. auspiciis, Franciscanus Ordo dictus Fratrum Minorum de Observantia feliciter floruit ob formam precipue, quam sub Eugenio IV. anno 1430. Lancam vestem ex panno supra nudum corpus gerunt ejus Alumni, eamque fene circa lumbos ligant. Caputium habent rotundum, cui veluti collare adnectitur Aramis impositum. Mantellum ex eodem panno addunt ultra genus parum productum. Color autem est qualis efficitur ex duabus partibus lane nigre nativi coloris, et una alba.

The picture accompanying this minute description of a grey, not a brown, habit translates as well as line engraving can translate words the Franciscan frock and mantle as of very light grey. But I have proof more positive. I read in Stow that in 1244 four Grey Franciscan friars arrived in London from Italy, and obtained, by the assistance of the Preaching Friars, a temporary residence in Cornhill. There were grey Franciscans, you see, as early as 1244. The period assigned to the costumes at the Lyceum is about 1400. The Church of the Grey Friars was consecrated in 1325; and in 1429 Lord Mayor Whittington ("Turn again," Dick) founded in connection with the church a handsome library. Christ's Hospital stands on part of the site of the magnificent monastery of the Grey Franciscan Friars; and Christ Church, Newgate-street (built by Sir Christopher) replaces the old Franciscan Church.

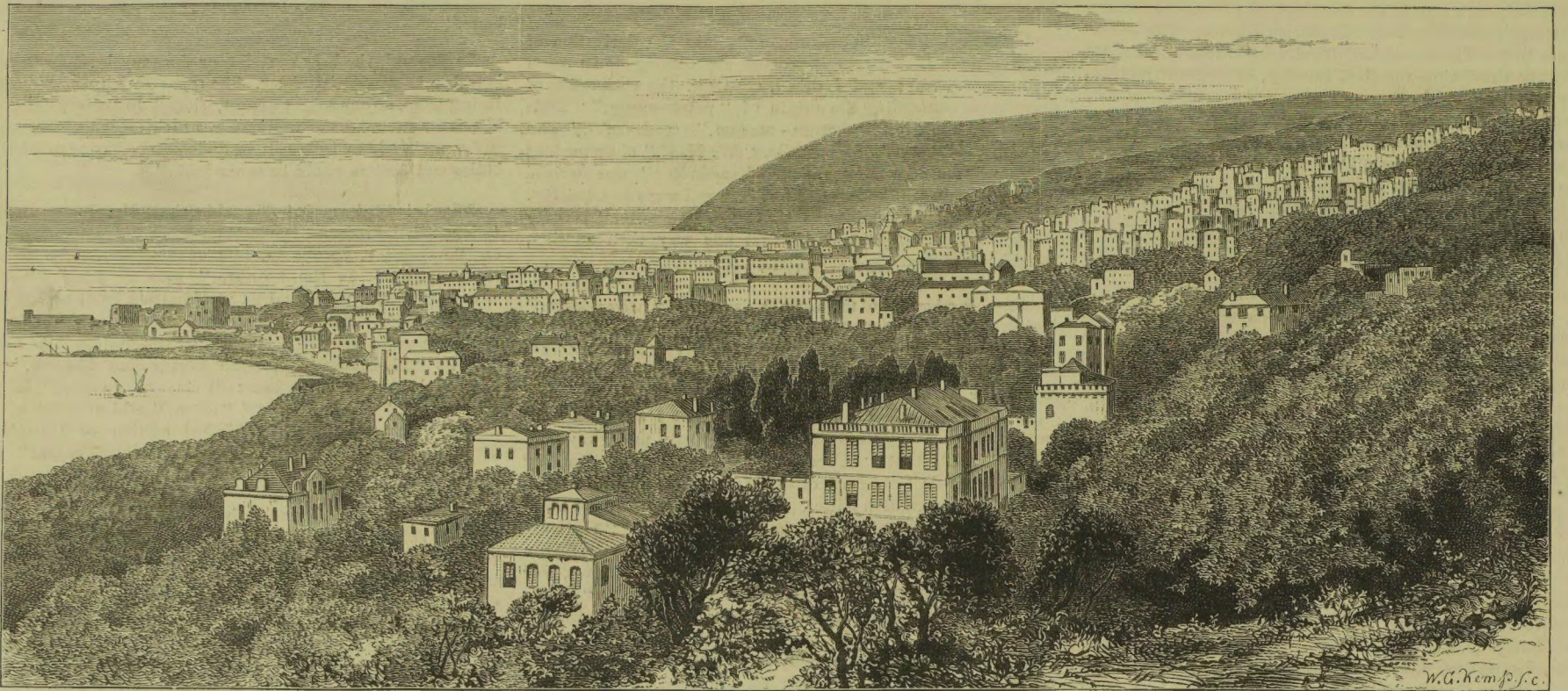
Mem.: The "Grey Friars' Chronicle" has been published by the Camden Society; and the Grey Friars' Chronicler (a disestablished Franciscan) is frequently quoted by Dean Milman in his "Annals of St. Paul's Cathedral."

G. A. S.

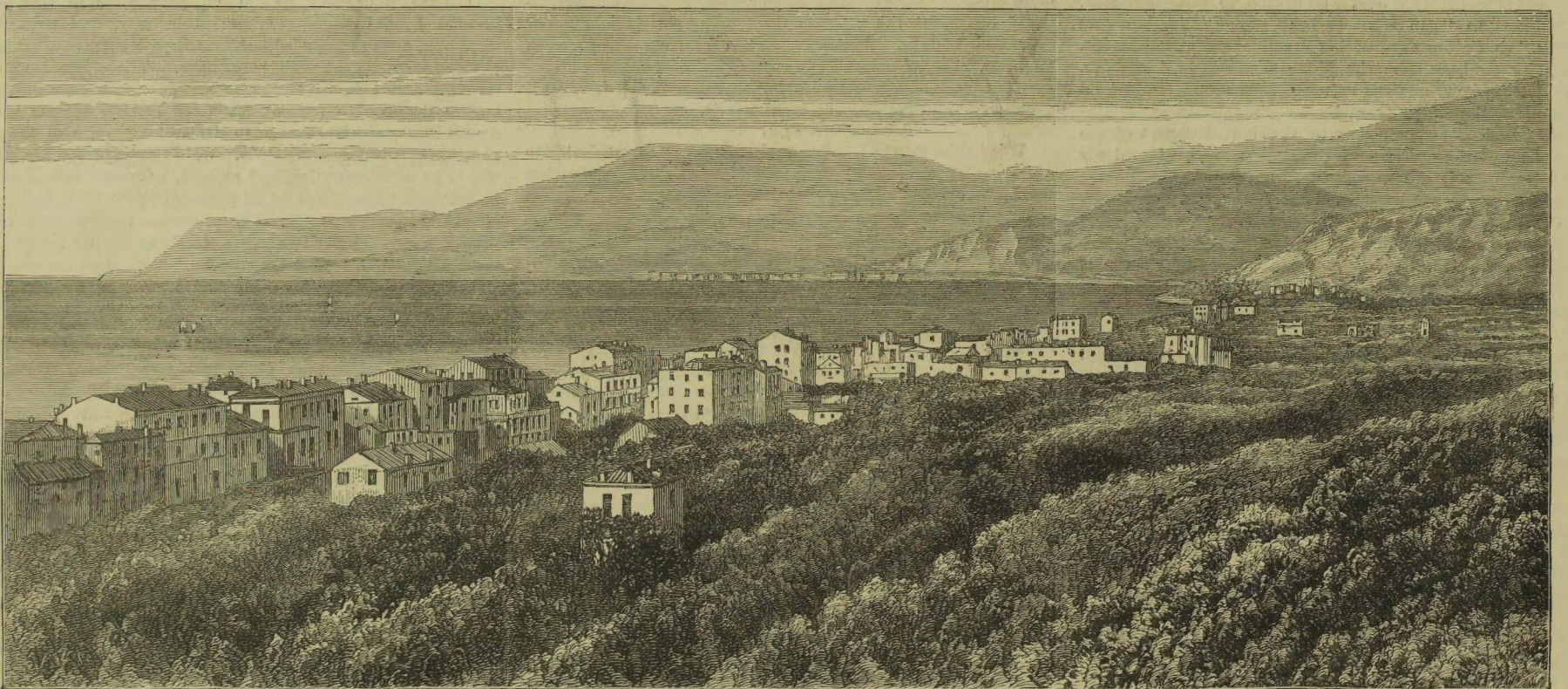


THE QUEEN AT MENTONE: VIEWS IN THE RIVIERA.

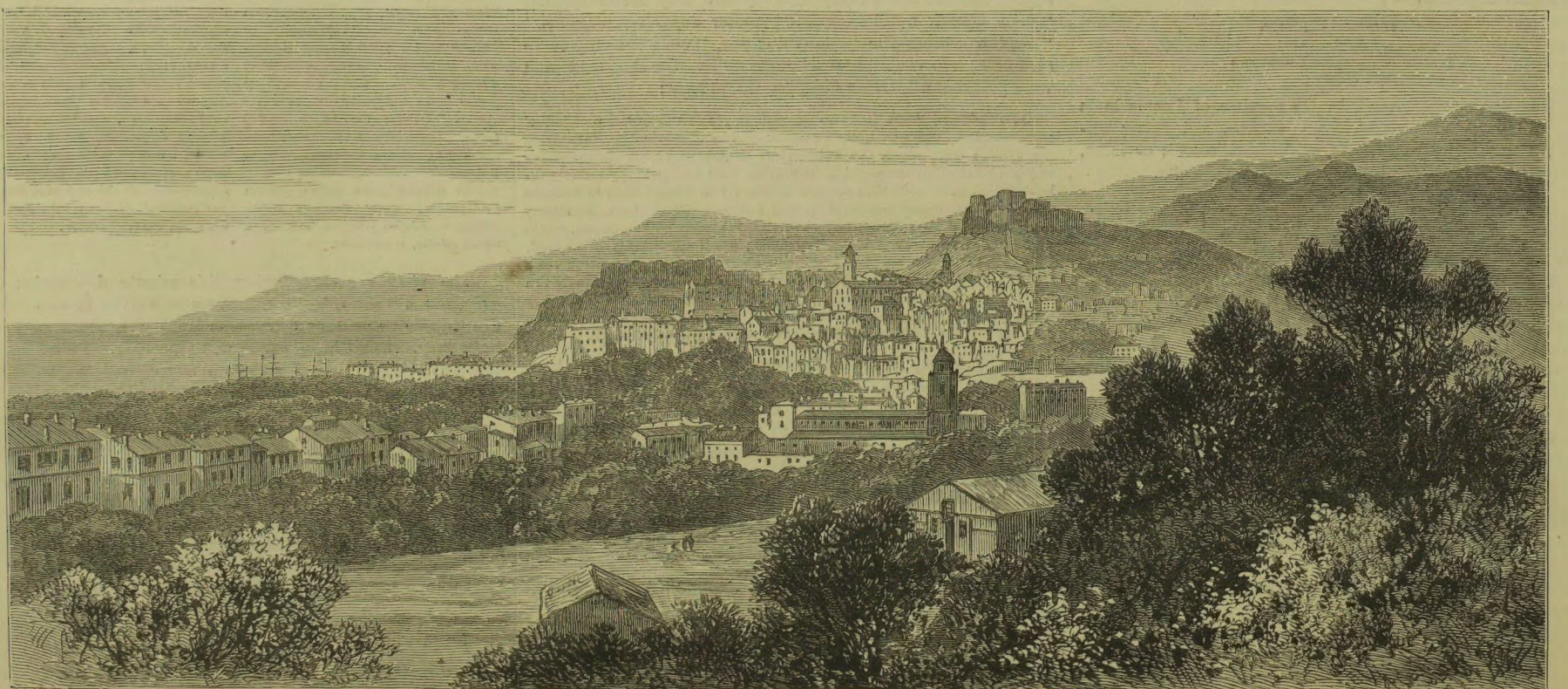
SEE PAGE 309.



SAN REMO.

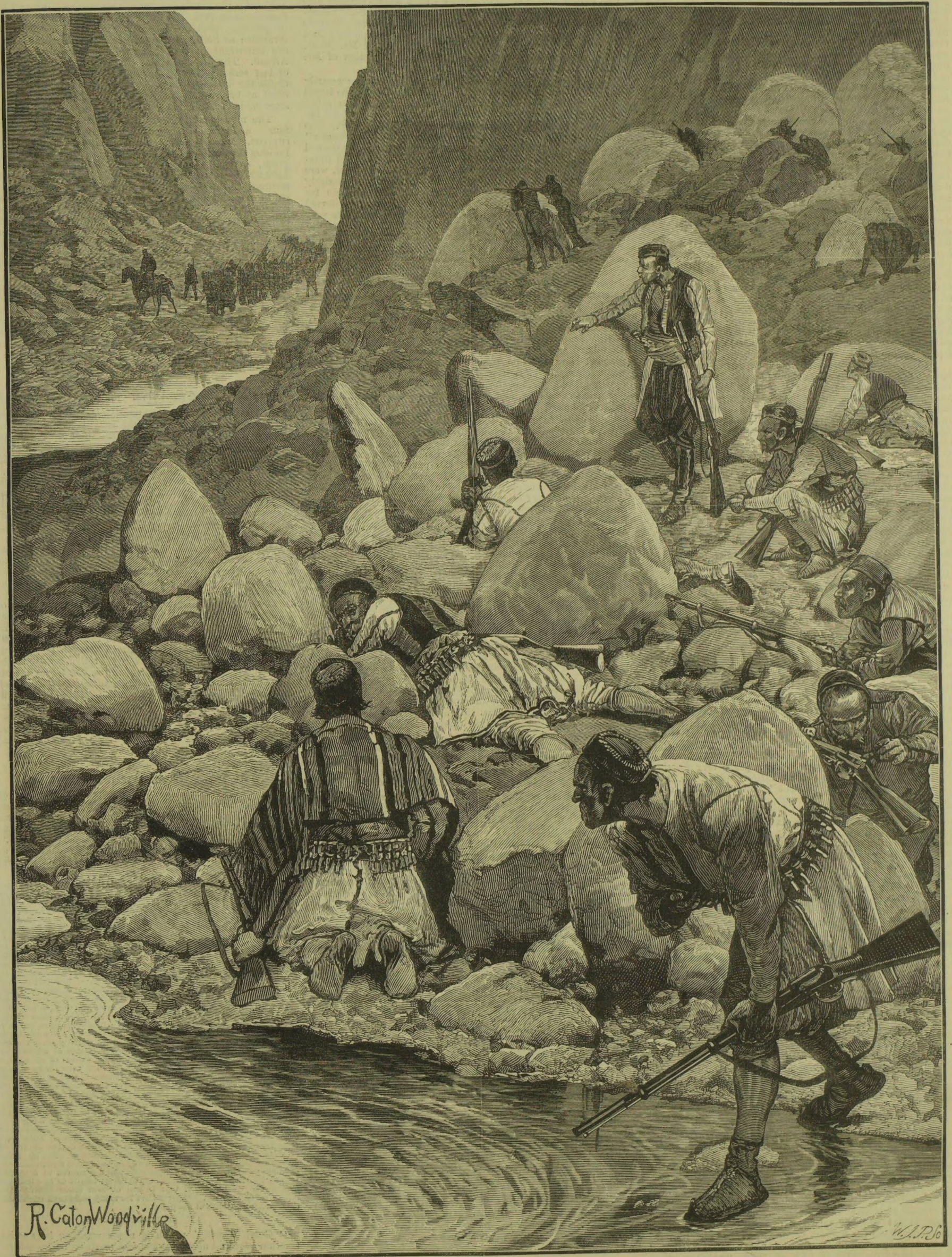


BORDIGHERA.



VENTIMIGLIA.





THE INSURRECTION IN HERZEGOVINA: AN AMBUSH.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



## THE PLAYHOUSES.

"Dark is the Hour before the Dawn"—that is a proverbial locution with which we should all be pretty well acquainted; but, touching the Playhouses, it may almost proverbially be said that "Desperately Dull are the Days just before Easter." The theatres may all be very well attended; yet, with a few exceptions, the audience seem to feel that they are assisting at the fag-end of this or that successful "run" of a piece; while the managers, if they have any momentous novelty in preparation, carefully abstain from producing it until Paschal tide has come and gone. You may say that Lent has something to do with the languor which, notwithstanding well filled, if not actually crowded houses, seems to pervade the theatrical world during the last days of March. Well; I am old enough to remember when the theatres were closed twice a week during the period between Ash Wednesday and Passion Week, and when in Holy Week itself no theatrical performances were allowed at all. The dramatic "rinascimento" on Easter Monday was consequently on the most brilliant scale. At nearly all the theatres new pieces were brought out. Two or three burlesques were always among the array of novelties of the spring; and I have even seen an Easter Pantomime. I daresay my friend Mr. E. L. Blanchard remembers a Grand Comic Christmas Pantomime which was absolutely performed just after midsummer. Fancy a transformation scene in July! Imagine the unutterably ghastly appearance of a clown in the dog days! But you who can remember old Vauxhall Gardens by daylight, can call to mind even a more doleful spectacle than that of Mr. Clown singing "Tippetywichee" with the thermometer at eighty-five in the shade. Easter Monday is, however, no longer that which, in the parlance of the late Mr. Edward Wright, it "used to was." Greenwich Fair has long since been suppressed; and the younger generation would yawn and stare if I discoursed on the bygone glories of Richardson's Show and the Crown and Anchor dancing-booth. It is no longer an article of faith to don some brand-new item of wearing apparel on Easter Sunday; and we have even ceased to hang murderers in front of the Debtor's Door, Newgate, over against the King of Denmark tavern, on Easter Monday, which is now only a Bank Holiday, good for the railway companies and the public houses, and bad for the deposits in the Post-office Savings Banks.

At two of the playhouses experiments have recently been made in dramatising the works of popular novelists. At the New Sadler's Wells (of late years a singularly unlucky theatre), an American actress, of considerable personal attractions and no small dramatic talent, Miss Ella Stockton, has produced her own version of Mr. William Black's charming romance of "Madcap Violet," in which, so it seems to me, there is not much that is susceptible of dramatisation save the inimitably vivacious school-room scene and the "sensation header" episode in the Highland loch. Of course Miss Ella Stockton had the full permission of Mr. William Black to turn his novel into a play (which achieved on the first night a fair amount of success, but which has now been withdrawn); still, I cannot help thinking that there are others of Mr. Black's books—notably "Three Feathers," "A Princess of Thule," and "A Daughter of Heth"—which are much more susceptible than is "Madcap Violet" of adaptation to the stage. Yet Miss Ella Stockton has gained, according to general report, bright laurels in the United States through this play, the run of which only endured for a week, and for which the popular dramatic version of Mrs. Henry Wood's novel of "East Lynne" has now been substituted.

At the Globe, where the capital sensational melodrama of "Mankind" still urges on its wild career like Mazeppa on his horse at Astley's, the work of another novelist of a very different calibre from Mr. William Black has been turned into a play by Mr. Hamilton, a rising member, I am given to understand, of the dramatic profession, and a playwright of promising capacity. In the last-named department of art Mr. Hamilton has yet his spurs to win: those which have accrued to him through the morning performance of last Saturday at the Lyceum do not appear to be of the portentous size of the historic "espuelas de Amozoc" in Mexico, which are, I believe, the biggest and sharpest spurs manufactured. I hear that Mr. Hamilton's adaptation of the novel of "Moths," by the brilliant lady who elects to assume the *nom de plume* of "Ouida," is very smooth, and, in some parts, very forcible; and that the acting of Miss Marie Littou and of Mr. Kyrle Bellew was admirable. If "Moths" takes its place on the stage of the Globe as an evening performance, I shall have great pleasure in witnessing it. I may add that I shall be wholly unprejudiced as to its merits; as, with the exception of a few chapters in a novel called "Folle-Farine," I have never read any of the brilliant Ouida's productions. A complete set of her writings stares me in the face, reproachfully, from their shelf; but life is not long enough to read novels, *à cette heure*.

It is tolerably notorious that the Hamiltonian adaptation of "Moths" was not made with "Ouida's" consent, and that an animated controversy has been going on for some time past in the columns of one of the most solemn of my contemporaries concerning what the Editor has been pleased to call the "Dramatic Moralities." In this case I can likewise afford to be wholly impartial and unprejudiced. It is my business to be a writer in newspapers, and not of novels and plays. When, like the cobbler, I have stuck to my last, I have prospered fairly enough; but whenever I have temporarily laid aside the lapstone and the awl to kick my heels behind the scenes of a theatre—to wrestle with wild beasts at Ephesus, and to struggle with the perverse people of the footlights, I have failed. This also has it usually been the case when I have had to write a novel. It is not until I reach the beginning of the third volume (so many kind readers have told me) that any definite idea is conveyed to the public mind as to what the story is about. But this "Dramatic Moralities" controversy (which has been in progress "off and on" ever since, five-and-forty years ago or so, Mr. Charles Dickens protested against the shameless piracy on the stage of his novels of "Pickwick," "Oliver Twist," and "Nicholas Nickleby") might, I venture to think, be very speedily and satisfactorily brought to an end if the professional dramatists who are anxious to dramatise popular novels would adopt the very simple expedient of paying the popular novelists for the right of turning their romances into plays. I apprehend that M. Busnach pays M. Emile Zola a good round sum for permission to adapt for theatrical use a work of fiction of the "Assommoir" or the "Nana" type. "First catch your hare" Mrs. Glasse did not say; but I venture to hint to the professional playwright—"First catch your popular novelist with a stout cheque." It is not, I would submit, a question of "Dramatic," but of "Old Bailey," Morality when playwrights talk of their "privileges" to steal the products of novelists' brains, and insult them into the bargain. Pay the novelists, I repeat, and they will gladly consent to have their novels dramatised. But scornful repudiation of the rights of the original inventor is piracy, and something more.

G. A. S.

A splendid Christchurch salmon has been caught near Ringwood, Hants, by a Kennett angler. The fish scaled 28 lb.

## MUSIC.

The Philharmonic Society's seventieth season is approaching its close, but two more concerts remaining to be given in termination of this series. At the fourth concert—last week—the Prince and Princess of Wales were present, and the occasion included Madame Schumann's very fine performance of Mendelssohn's first Pianoforte Concerto (in G minor), which was produced at one of these concerts just fifty years ago, when it was played by its gifted composer, then just in the first period of his brilliant genius. Last week's concert also included effective orchestral renderings of Mr. Stanford's overture to "The Veiled Prophet," and that to Weber's "Euryanthe," and Beethoven's C minor symphony; and vocal pieces rendered by Mlle. Kufferuth and Mr. Maas. Mr. Cusins conducted, as usual, with the exception of Mr. Stanford's direction of his own overture.

A few lines must be added to our last week's necessarily brief record of the performance, for the first time at the Royal Albert Hall, of Berlioz's "Faust" music, which was given with special excellence by the large band (augmented for the occasion) and gigantic choir directed by Mr. Barnby. The fine Hungarian March, and the delicate "Ballet of Sylphs" were encored, and these, and the picturesque orchestral details during Faust's dream, and the wondrous music illustrating the infernal ride of Faust and Mephistopheles, were admirably rendered, as were the several choruses, particularly that of peasants, the Easter hymn, the choral music for students and soldiers, and the mixed religious and infernal strains at the close. The solo music for Margaret was very gracefully sung by Madame Marie Roze, Mr. V. Rigby declaimed well the passages for Faust, as did Mr. F. King those for Mephistopheles, and Mr. Pyatt sang Brander's song effectively. Mr. Barnby conducted ably.

Mr. W. Macfarren's series of orchestral concerts at St. James's Hall closed, last Saturday evening, with the third concert of the series. As on the previous occasions, the instrumental performances were generally of special excellence. Spohr's great symphony, "Die Weihe der Töne" (known here as "The Power of Sound"), Mendelssohn's overture to "Ruy Blas," and those by Mr. Macfarren, entitled "Hero and Leander" and "King Henry the Fifth," were admirably played: Herr Joachim gave a fine rendering of Beethoven's violin concerto; Miss Cantelo made a very successful first appearance in her performance of Schumann's pianoforte concerto in A minor, and vocal pieces were well rendered by Miss C. Samuel.

The operetta entitled "Kevin's Choice," produced at the Adelphi Theatre last Saturday afternoon, is the composition of Mr. Wallworth, for whose benefit the performance took place, and who sustained very effectively the character of Patrick, one of the two pairs of lovers, the principal of whom are Kathleen and Kevin. The plot of the piece is too slight to need specific detail, but is sufficient to serve as a vehicle for pleasing if not very original music, the chief merit of which is that it is well written for vocal effect. The best pieces are the duets, "Oh! how I hate" (for Bridget and Patrick); "Sleep, sleep" (for Kathleen and Kevin), and "Be firm" (for Bridget and Kevin); Kathleen's ballad, "A youth met a maiden," and her air, "I cannot own;" Kevin's air, "My heart some strange foreboding chills," and his serenade, "Awake, awake," the Priest's song in the first act, and a spirited quintet at the close of the second and last act. The characters of Kathleen, Bridget, Kevin, Patrick, and Father Beamish were, respectively, well filled by Madame Edith Wynne, Miss L. Franklin, Mr. Walsham, Mr. Wallworth, and Mr. Pyatt. Herr K. Meyder conducted the performance.

A supplemental (morning) Ballad Concert, on Wednesday, terminated the sixteenth season of these popular entertainments, which have been so successfully conducted by Mr. John Boosey. The programme on this closing occasion was of the usual varied and attractive nature, having comprised the names of Misses Davies, Blandy, and Santley, Madame Antoinette Sterling; Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Maybrick, Mr. Santley, and the members of the South London Choral Association; with Mr. Carrodus as solo violinist.

The London Musical Society gave the first concert of the fourth season at St. James's Hall on Thursday evening, when the programme comprised the late Hermann Goetz's and Herr Brahms's settings of Schiller's "Nemina," and other pieces.

The students of Madame Sainton Dolby's vocal academy gave the first of three subscription concerts at Steinway Hall on Thursday afternoon, when some of her pupils contributed to a varied programme.

Miss Cecile Hartog—the well-known pianist—gave an evening concert at the Royal Academy of Music, on Thursday, in association with other eminent artists.

The Sacred Harmonic Society gave the last performance but one of their fiftieth season yesterday (Friday) evening, when Sir Michael Costa's oratorio "Eli" was given, Mr. Sainton conducting during Sir Michael's illness.

The Musical Artists' Society gives the twenty-fourth performance of new compositions at the Royal Academy of Music this evening, when vocal and instrumental pieces by S. G. R. Coles, C. J. Read, Mr. B. Foster, O. Prescott, W. H. Holmes, E. Aguilar, and Dr. G. Wolff are to be brought forward.

A new musical instrument was tried, for the first time in public, in the speech-room of Harrow School on Thursday week. The instrument, which is the invention of Mr. Baillie Hamilton (a former Harrovian), is described as somewhat resembling a full-sized harmonium, with two key-boards, the sounds being produced by reeds similar to those used in harmoniums, but inclosed in wooden pipes. In power and expressive quality the results of the trial were considered to be eminently satisfactory. Princess Louise and Mr. Gladstone were expected to be present, but were prevented from attending, but were present at another trial of the instrument on Saturday afternoon.

Madame Schumann and Herr Joachim have continued to give special attraction to the Monday Popular Concerts, the twenty-fourth season of which will close next Monday.

The fifteenth annual concert of the Edinburgh University Musical Society was given yesterday week, under the direction of Sir Herbert Oakeley. It was very successful.

Count Geza Zichy, the one-armed Hungarian pianist, will appear at several concerts in London during the season. The Count lost his right arm when a boy, and his musical performances with his left hand only are said to be remarkable. He performs only for charitable purposes, and he has earned and distributed 200,000 florins during the last two years.

The Royal Italian Opera Company, Limited, seems now to be an accomplished fact. With the possession of the establishments and belongings of the Covent Garden opera house, the adjoining Floral Hall, and of Her Majesty's Theatre; with Mr. Ernest Gye as managing director, and Mr. Mapleson as superintendent of the company's operatic business in America, there should seem to be every prospect of success. The Italian season at Covent Garden Theatre begins on April 18, and the arrangements will probably include the pro-

duction of an Italian version of a new French opera, Velléda—composed by M. Leneveu—Madame Patti taking the principal character; Mozart's "Il Flauto Magico," with an improved libretto from the French; Boito's "Meisofele," with Madame Albani and Madame Trebelli; and "Carmen," with Madame Pauline Lucca in the title-character—there being a possibility of bringing out M. Massenet's new opera "Herodiade." Besides the artists just named, other well-known names reappear in the prospectus, and new appearances will be made by Mlle. Olga Bergh (soprano), Mlle. Amelie Stahl (contralto), Signori Lestellier and Massart (tenors), and MM. Bouhy and Dufrique and Signor Devries (baritones). Madame Lucca is to repeat her celebrated performance as Selika in Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine," in which the important part of Inez will be sustained by Madame Albani. The orchestra and chorus will be similar to those of last season; Signor Bevilacqua and M. Dupont will again divide the duties of conductor, and other offices will be mostly filled as before: M. Lapissida replacing Signor Tagliacoco as stage manager, in consequence of this gentleman's ill-health.

The movement inaugurated by the Prince of Wales to found a Royal College of Music is meeting with large support. In addition to the subscriptions promised by the London Corporation and City Companies over £50,000 has been given, so that the first £100,000 of the original sum of £300,000 required for the undertaking has been practically secured. In the course of the present month meetings are to be held in most of the large provincial towns in order to more specifically point out the character of the work the new institution will undertake. Many gentlemen connected with the colonies assembled at Marlborough House on Thursday week, on the invitation of the Prince of Wales, when his Royal Highness explained the project for the establishment of this college, and appealed to the colonies to assist in the undertaking.—Sir Erasmus Wilson has promised to give £2500 to found a scholarship in the Royal College, including education and maintenance; and the Company of Mercers have voted in its aid £2500, to be paid in five annual instalments.—A concert in aid of the endowment fund of the Royal College of Music will be given on May 13, in the Floral Hall, Covent-garden, by the Royal Amateur Orchestral Society, of which the Queen and the Prince of Wales are patrons, and the Duke of Edinburgh is president.

## THE INSURRECTION IN HERZEGOVINA.

A panoramic view of the Dalmatian or Illyrian provinces of the Austrian Empire, with the neighbouring highlands of Herzegovina and Montenegro, will be found in our Supplement this week. It is drawn, upon a small scale, by an Austrian artist well acquainted with those countries, and will be sufficient to show the position of the mountainous theatre of war, in its bearings on the Adriatic seaports of Ragusa and Cattaro, which form the base of operations against the insurgents. Crivoscie, a small tribal district, little more than a large parish and village, where the revolt broke out in resistance to the enforced Austrian military conscription, is indicated amongst a number of other places, the Forts Dragalj, Ledenice, Mamula, della Spagnuolo, and della Trinità, the Stanievich Convent, Zuppa, the historic cradle of Slavonic independence on this side, and many fields of sharp fighting in past times and in the present. The Isle of Lacrova, near Ragusa, has a certain interest for Englishmen as the scene of the captivity of King Richard Cœur de Lion, who was shipwrecked there on his voyage home from the crusade in Palestine. Our remaining illustrations of the recent warfare in those parts comprise the Sketch of an ambuscade of the insurgents lying in wait to cut off a detachment of Austrian troops; that of another party of these warlike mountaineers, retiring with their dead and wounded to take refuge beyond the Montenegrin frontier; and that of the inspection of an Austrian regiment at Cattaro. It has been mentioned that the fort at Dragalj, held by the insurgents of Crivoscie, was captured by the Austrians and blown up on the 10th inst. We learn that several "bands" have been driven across the frontier of Montenegro, and that the positions on the coast have been taken by combined operations of the army and some war-ships.

## MR. SALA AS A JOURNALIST.

In one of Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin's Popular Shilling Library volumes, entitled "English Journalism and the Men who have Made It," by Charles Pebody, the history and present position of the newspaper press are vigorously and clearly set forth, without prejudice or favouritism. Mr. Pebody has a happy knack of portraying character, as the subjoined sketch of a gentleman well known to our readers will show:—

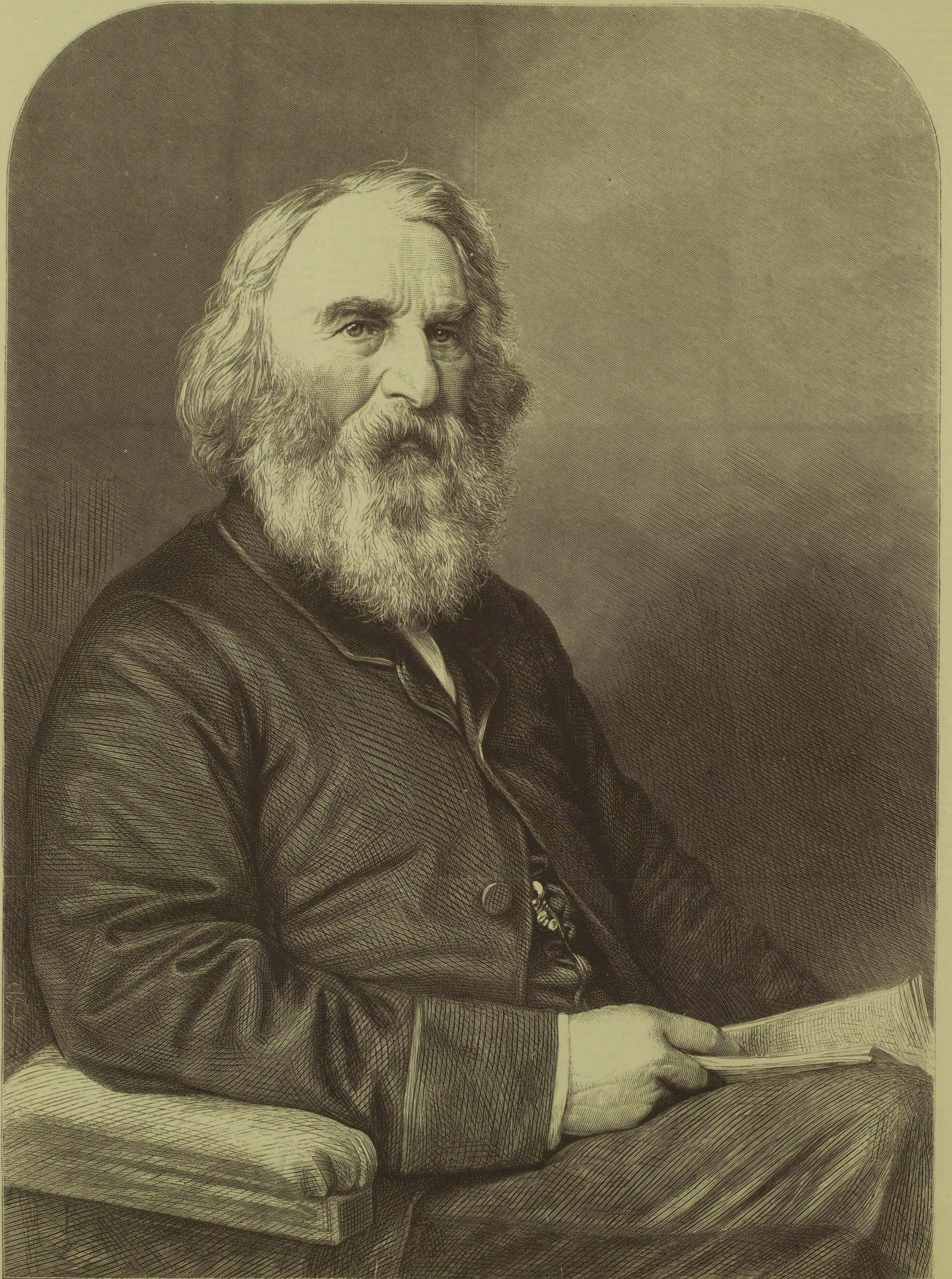
George Augusta Sala, if not the most distinguished, is the most characteristic of English journalists. There may be abler men, wittier men, more brilliant men; but Mr. Sala combines brilliancy, wit, and ability of a higher order, and combines them in such a serviceable form that he is today one of the most popular of English writers, and as a newspaper contributor without a rival in his own special line. Dr. Russell and Mr. Archibald Forbes may sketch a field of battle in a way that Mr. Sala could not touch; but fields of battle do not, happily, often call for the descriptive powers of a Russell or a Forbes; and, except upon a field of battle, Mr. Sala is practically a man without a rival. His readiness, his picturesque sensibility, his aptitude for vivid and graphic writing, his great powers of expression, and his still greater powers of illustration, constitute him the beau-ideal of a journalist. Art, literature, fiction, antiquities, all are alike to him. There is no subject that he is not prepared to write a column upon at ten minutes notice—a comet, a speech, a coup-d'état, a crisis in Paris or Pekin; and there are not many subjects upon which, if he takes up his pen at ten o'clock, he cannot by midnight turn out a chatty and readable column for the next morning. The *Daily Telegraph* possesses many able men upon its staff—men who have made politics the study of their lives, scholars, sportsmen, special correspondents of the most diversified and distinguished attainments, picturesque writers of all sorts, critics who have neither failed in literature nor art. But even among men of this calibre, the most striking and conspicuous figure is that of this gentleman who, with a vivacity and energy that have never been surpassed, has travelled over the greater part of the world as the special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, and is now, at fifty-three, to be found in his study most mornings turning out articles and critiques upon the topics of social life, of art, or literature, marked by all the freshness and vigour of thirty-five. . . . Mr. Sala has written books which constitute a library in themselves—works of travel, works of fiction, burlesques, biography, criticism. These works are to be found upon every bookshelf and in every circulating library. Many of them have gone through a succession of editions. But Mr. Sala, with all his diversified gifts, is pre-eminently and above all a journalist—a man endowed by nature with the precise gifts that are needed in a special correspondent and in a writer of leading articles; and it is as a leader-writer and special correspondent that he will be best remembered. His contributions to the *Daily Telegraph* have for many years been one of the most characteristic features of the paper.

"Good Words," which is never wanting in special attraction over and above the general merit of its literature and art, contains in the number for April six engravings of pictures illustrating Quebec and its neighbourhood, from the portfolio of the Princess Louise, accompanied by an ode addressed to the city by the Marquis of Lorne. Her Royal Highness, a member of the Royal Water Colour Society of England, has, since her residence in Quebec, honoured the exhibitions in Pall-mall with drawings made from various spots in Canada; and the interest raised by these views, faithful in representation and delicate in manipulative skill, is further gratified by the publication of the present series.









*Henry W. Longfellow*

BORN 1807. DIED 1882.



## PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, March 28.

One of the most singular and regular traits of society at Paris is that at least every fortnight there springs up some topic, some new commonplace of conversation, great or small—a comet or a revolution, an earthquake or a Cabinet crisis, a scandal or a new book. Everywhere the same subject is discussed, in every salon the eternal commonplace is exhausted over and over again, treated from all points of view seven days out of the week, until it is finally exterminated, and people cry mercy, and fortune provides another subject. The new commonplace of the moment is "Les Rantzau," a comedy in four acts, produced at the Comédie Française last night. The authors are MM. Erckmann-Chatrian, whose patriotic and Alsatian romances are so popular as reading-books amongst teachers of French. "Les Rantzau" proved to be an immense success for the actors. The piece itself is inferior and lacking in interest. It is a sort of "Romeo and Juliet" without the love duo. The Rantzau, Jean and Jacques, are two brothers who have quarrelled over their father's will because it made Jean richer than Jacques. The difference amounts to something like a thatched cottage and a potato-field. By way of contrast to the hatred of the two brothers, we have the love of their two children, Georges and Louise, a love of whose existence the spectator is informed by the *deus ex machina* of the piece, the schoolmaster Florence. Finally, in order to make their children happy, the two brothers become reconciled and the curtain falls. The defect of the piece is that the authors have passed by the side of the interesting situations, and concentrated what interest there is in the piece on the paltry family quarrel of two Alsatian village magnates. The piece was saved purely by the splendid acting of Got, Coquelin, Worms, and Mdlle. Bartet, and by the admirable *mise-en-scène*.

In order to make up for the dullness of previous weeks, there has been a plethora of duels and of projected duels during the past few days. M. Périvier, of the *Figaro*, sent out three challenges to three colleagues who had given vent to their *esprit gaulois* on the subject of a disaster that recently befell him. One adversary, M. Cornély, of the *Clairon*, replied, and pistol shots were exchanged without result on the Belgian frontier yesterday. M. Joseph Reinach has been endeavouring to induce Rochefort to fight; but Rochefort has reminded the friend of Gambetta that he himself challenged him last year without result. Two deputies, MM. Remoiville and Dreyfus, have likewise tried in vain to show cause why they should become each a target for the other; and, besides these cases, there are at least half a dozen duels brewing. Nowadays, duelling is an acknowledged means of getting notoriety, which the present code of honour renders as innocuous as zedone or ginger-pop.

M. Sully-Prudhomme was received with due solemnity at the French Academy last Thursday. His speech was not brilliant. It is true that his subject, the panegyric of the parliamentarian Duvergier-d'Hauranne, was not calculated to inspire a philosophic poet of the calibre of Sully-Prudhomme. What a melancholy creature he is, too, M. Sully-Prudhomme! Some of his poems are very fine, quite admirable; but what a distillation of sadness, what an exposition of the burden of human sorrow! M. Maxime du Camp replied with that heaviness, self-sufficiency, and want of grace which characterise the historian of the Commune. M. du Camp, I may add, has just published the first volume of his "Souvenirs Littéraires" (Hachette et Cie). It contains some interesting reminiscences of Gustave Flaubert, and states some sad facts, which will be new to most of Flaubert's admirers; amongst others the fact that the author of "Madame Bovary" was struck with epilepsy in his twenty-second year, and remained subject to violent fits for the rest of his life. This, says M. du Camp, is the explanation of the eccentricities of Flaubert and of the stationariness of his talent.

For the benefit of those who are interested in French theatrical affairs, I mention the appearance of the "Histoire du Second Théâtre Français," two volumes, in which MM. Porel and Monval have related with an abundance of anecdote the history of the Odéon, and of the publication of the "Mémoires" of Samson, the celebrated actor of the Comédie Française.

Saturday was the last day for sending in pictures to the Salon. It appears that upwards of 7000 canvases have been sent in, out of which the jury will have to choose 3000. When one thinks of the number of pictures that are now exhibited in private galleries and clubs and provincial exhibitions, one remains stupefied at the immense production of modern pictorial art, and powerless to imagine what becomes of these acres of canvas. There is no end to picture exhibitions; and, when they are really good, duty requires one to mention them at least. Such is the case with the exhibition of some fifty landscapes by the Italian painter Rossano, now open at 43, Boulevard Haussmann. It contains some really admirable work, remarkable, in these days of imitators and schools, for its sincerity, individuality, and a sentiment of the poetry of nature.

The Vicomte d'Arnoux, known as Bertall, the celebrated illustrator, died last week, at the age of sixty-two.

In the Chamber last Saturday the bill confirming the Treaty with Belgium was passed by a majority of 399 to 61. There was a stormy sitting in the Chamber yesterday. Mgr. Freppel asked the Government in virtue of what law forty citizens had been expelled from their common domicile. The citizens in question are the Benedictines of Solesmes, whom M. de Freycinet has recently dispersed. The discussion was hot; and finally, the question having been changed into an interpellation, an order of the day approving the conduct of the Ministry was passed by 418 votes against 73. The Benedictines were, doubtless, harmless enough; still the Government is bound to execute the existing laws, even if they do seem unjust to Bishop Freppel and his friends.

Some few weeks ago the deputies voted for themselves the privilege of travelling by all the French railways for 125f. a year. These famous "cartes de circulation," which have given rise to so many pleasantries of late, were distributed to the deputies yesterday, in time for the seaside season.

M. Wilson, son-in-law of President Grévy, has been elected to the chairmanship of the Budget Committee.

The July weather which everybody was enjoying so much has given place to regular March weather, with accompaniment of wind, sleet, and rain-showers. On Sunday Paris was visited by a violent hurricane which blew down the chimney-pots and broke the trees. A large number of accidents to persons are recorded. In the garden of the Tuileries a middle-aged woman was killed by a falling tree.

## LONGFELLOW.

In the fulness of years, of literary honours, of popularity more than national, equally in Great Britain and in America diffused among ninety millions, counting also our colonists, of English-speaking people—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow has fallen asleep. The sweetest and purest-minded of English poets, not excepting Wordsworth and Tennyson, the most versatile scholar and artist of poetry, the most catholic in sentiment, the most unbounded in human and divine charity, has finished his songs on earth, and soared to the ethereal clime of heaven, fancy would fain conceive, "with all his singing-robres about him." His spirit, congenial with that priceless element of the most refined modern culture, the "enthusiasm of humanity," to which the religion and the philosophy of this day, the Broad Church and the Positivist School, allow so large a scope in the improvement of our social state, has uttered itself in manifold expressions of Love to Man, surely never otherwise inspired than by the Love of God. Less than this high estimate of the characteristic moral purpose of all Longfellow's writings, which are eminently Christian, though sparing of theological doctrine, cannot do justice to his personal worth, or to the affectionate regard in which he has been held, these forty years past, by devout and reverent and compassionate disciples of the consoling faith of Christendom. It is as truly the case with this mere man of letters, as with one of the ecclesiastical profession such as the late Arthur Stanley, whose tone of mind had some affinities of sympathy with that of Longfellow, that their labours were consecrated to the supreme service of that greatest of the Three Christian Graces, which "beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things;" Charity, which "never faileth."

Nearly thirteen years have passed since the Portrait of Longfellow, which is republished this day, appeared in our Journal, accompanied by some critical appreciation of his genius and its productions, which a leading American contemporary thought worth copying without alteration. It was then observed by us—and the Americans seemed to assent to the observation—that Longfellow's popularity in England was probably greater than among his own countrymen in the United States. In this country, we could testify, he is literally the poet of the million; and "finds a place on shelf or table in the humblest artisan's home, where Tennyson and Browning have not yet come." We ventured to suppose that in America this was not quite so much the case; but that he was there regarded more as a consummate literary scholar and artist, the cherished companion of readers of cultivated taste. Longfellow is amply deserving of acceptance, both as a genuine poet speaking to the heart through the imagination, and as an accomplished practitioner of exquisite forms of metrical eloquence, a learned master of the chords of intellectual association and the keys to mental emotion. Such a prolific author of poetical compositions, at the same time being such an expert connoisseur, student and translator, of similar productions in many foreign languages, yet preserved the originality and spontaneity of his own Muse; he was no mocking-bird or parrot. But this was due, in our judgment, to his moral freedom from the vices of insincerity and affectation; it was because he always wrote direct from the heart, and direct to the heart of his English-hearted readers. Can the same be said of certain poets endowed with greater imaginative powers—for instance, of Byron, whose mental force was far superior, but whose spirit was sadly awry and alienated from the wholesome interests of honest human life? We do not affirm that only a good man, temperate, benevolent, and pious, can be a very grand poet; the most illustrious examples are rather the other way. But to be a great Poet of the People, it is needful that he should be a lover of mankind.

We all know "The Village Blacksmith," which is not of the finest quality of poetry, but is a fair specimen of the genuine popular poet's work; "creating and impressing for ever," it was said, "upon that memory of the heart which is called imagination, some true type of our common humanity, in the recognition of which we feel 'the whole world kin.'" Who cannot sympathise with the Blacksmith? We see him bravely standing at his forge, "week in, week out, from morn till night;" and, with his heavy hammer, beating on the anvil, in a storm of sound and flame and flying sparks, to shape the work of his life:—

His brow is wet with honest sweat,  
He earns what'er he can;  
And he looks the whole world in the face,  
For he owes not any man!

We see him, again, on the Sunday morning, in the gallery at church, with his boys; "he hears the parson pray and preach," but he also hears his little daughter in the choir, "singing with her mother's voice;" and the Blacksmith's hard rough hand wipes a tear of sweet sorrow from his honest eyes:—

Toiling, rejoicing, sorrowing,  
Onward through life he goes;  
Each morning sees some task begun,  
Each evening sees it close;  
Something attempted, something done,  
Has earned the night's repose!

That is the Village Blacksmith; and to hear this song well sung is worth many a sermon; it has made many a man to feel himself a stronger, better, happier man than he was before. This is a piece of "real and earnest" human life, set forth in the true way of poetry, by an imaginative appeal to our sympathy, which is very much more potent than the way of "The Psalm of Life," a comparatively feeble production of the same author, enunciating such truisms as that "Life is real, Life is earnest." Show us rather, if you be a poet, what life is and how it feels, by the use either of dramatic exhibition or of lyrical expression of its motives and its natural affections! Longfellow could do this, but more efficiently in the lyrical than in the dramatic method; bear witness, again, that most touching lyrical piece, "The Bridge at Midnight," which many of our readers know by heart. Yet we are tempted to quote it once more, with its pathetic reminiscence, "how often, oh! how often," of despondent and despairing thoughts in past moments while loitering on the lonely bridge, till the season of sorrow was over:—

And I think how many thousands  
Of care-encumbered men,  
Each bearing his burden of sorrow,  
Have crossed the bridge since then,

I see the long procession,  
Still passing to and fro,  
The young heart hot and restless,  
And the old subdued and slow.

And for ever and for ever,  
As long as the river flows,  
As long as the heart has passions,  
As long as life has woes—

The stress of feeling is too intense in this concluding passage of the song; we have heard the voice of a singer or reciter break down with a sob, and we have seen the silent fall of a tear; such is the poet's power.

Anything like a critical description, or even a bare enumeration, of the multifarious poetical works of Longfellow, besides several graceful stories and sketches in prose, must be

sought elsewhere than in this hasty notice. We have not leisure or space here to point out the merits of any of his principal narrative compositions in different forms of verse; the North American Indian romance of "Hiawatha;" the tender, gracious, pathetic tale of "Evangeline," which many prefer; the "Courtship of Miles Standish," the "New England Tragedies," and other poems, on subjects of American history; the "Golden Legend," which will bear comparison, in some qualities, with Goethe's "Faust;" and the collections of shorter pieces, entitled "Birds of Passage," "By the Seaside," "By the Fireside," and "Tales of a Wayside Inn." There are some others of more recent date, which have been noticed as they appeared in publication. All will be preserved and cherished that Henry Wadsworth Longfellow wrote. Since he resigned, in 1854, the Professorship of Modern Languages and Literature at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, he has dwelt in rural retirement, a widower, but with affectionate daughters at home. At the fine old age of seventy-five, he died on Sunday last; and few writers have been more deserving of the love of young and old, in their day and generation.

## THE CHURCH.

## PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Allen, Samuel George, to be Vicar of Kirkby Wharfe.  
Bennett-Forster; Vicar of Bobbing, Kent.  
Booker, Arthur Wellington; Vicar of Croxton Kerrial, Leicestershire.  
Burrows, F. H., Curate of St. Mary Stoke, Ipswich; Assistant Diocesan Inspector of Schools, Manchester.  
Bywater, Thomas Henry, Curate of the Parish Church, Leeds; Vicar of Outwood, near Wakefield.  
Chester, John Greville; Vicar of Clitchley.  
Davis, C.; Chaplain of the Gloucester Workhouse.  
Dodd, Francis William; Vicar of All Saints, Islington.  
Forster, F. S.; Vicar of Chipping Campden.  
Hacking, Egbert, Assistant Diocesan Inspector of Schools, Manchester; Diocesan Inspector for Derbyshire.  
Jackson, A. G., Curate of St. Thom's, Regent-street, and Chaplain to the Newport-market Refuge; Chaplain of the Philanthropic Society's Farm School at Redhill.  
Janson, T. H.; Vicar of Oldland St. Ann's, Bristol.  
Jauncey, Henry John, Curate of St. George's, Bolton-le-Moors; Incumbent of the Church of the Saviour, Bolton-le-Moors.  
Jones, Harry, Rector of St. George's-in-the-East, and Prebendary of St. Paul's; Rector of Great Barton, near Bury St. Edmund's.  
Jones, G. J., Curate of St. John's, Westminster; Incumbent of Christ Church, Forest-hill.  
Lloyd, W. V., Chaplain to the Duke of Edinburgh; Rector of Haselbech, Northamptonshire.  
MacLean, G. G.; Vicar of Southrop.  
Mallett, G.; Chaplain of the Mariners' Chapel, Gloucester.  
Mosse, S. T.; Vicar of Somerby, Leicestershire.  
Smith, H. C.; Vicar of Marston Meysey.  
Temple, John; Vicar of Bothenhampton, Dorset.  
Wilson, H. W.; Rector of Over Worton, Oxon; and Vicar of Nether Worton, Oxon.—*Guardian*.

A handsome brass tablet has been placed in the parish church of Shrivensham, Berks, by Viscount Barrington, to the memory of the Earl of Beaconsfield.

There will be a service at the Temple Church on Good Friday evening at seven o'clock, when the Master of the Temple, the Very Rev. Dr. Vaughan will preach. The usual orders of admission will not be necessary on this occasion.

The company appointed for the revision of the authorised version of the Old Testament finished their seventy-fourth session yesterday, in the Jerusalem Chamber. The second revision of the prophetic books was continued as far as the end of Ezekiel xviii.

The Rev. Edward Symonds has been presented by the parishoners of Christ Church, St. Leonard's, diocese of Sydney, New South Wales, with a purse of two hundred and five sovereigns on his resignation of the incumbency for a visit to Europe, after eighteen years' service in Australia and Tasmania.

Two memorial windows have been placed in St. Matthew's Church, Sydenham, by Messrs. J. C. and F. Hardy and the Misses Hardy. One represents the call of St. Andrew and St. Peter, and the other the raising of Peter's wife's mother. There has also been added to this church an elaborately finished altar frontal with designs commemorative of the preaching of St. John the Baptist.

A Memorial of the late General Sir Richard Waddy has been placed in Canterbury Cathedral. It is in the form of a tablet bearing the following inscription:—"In memory of General Sir Richard Waddy, K.C.B., who died at Kingstown, Ireland, July 9, 1881. This tablet was erected by many of the officers who formerly served with him in the 50th (Queen's Own) Regiment, as a token of esteem and affection, and as a memorial to his long and distinguished services in that regiment during thirty-six years."

A special service will be held in the choir of Westminster Abbey on Wednesday next at 7.30 p.m., at which Dr. Bridge's oratorio, "Mount Moriah," will be rendered, with full orchestra. The entrance for the public, by the north door in St. Margaret's churchyard, will be opened at seven o'clock. It is requested that no applications be made for tickets for reserved seats. A collection will be made at the close of the service, the balance of which, after payment of necessary expenses, will be devoted to the Westminster Hospital.

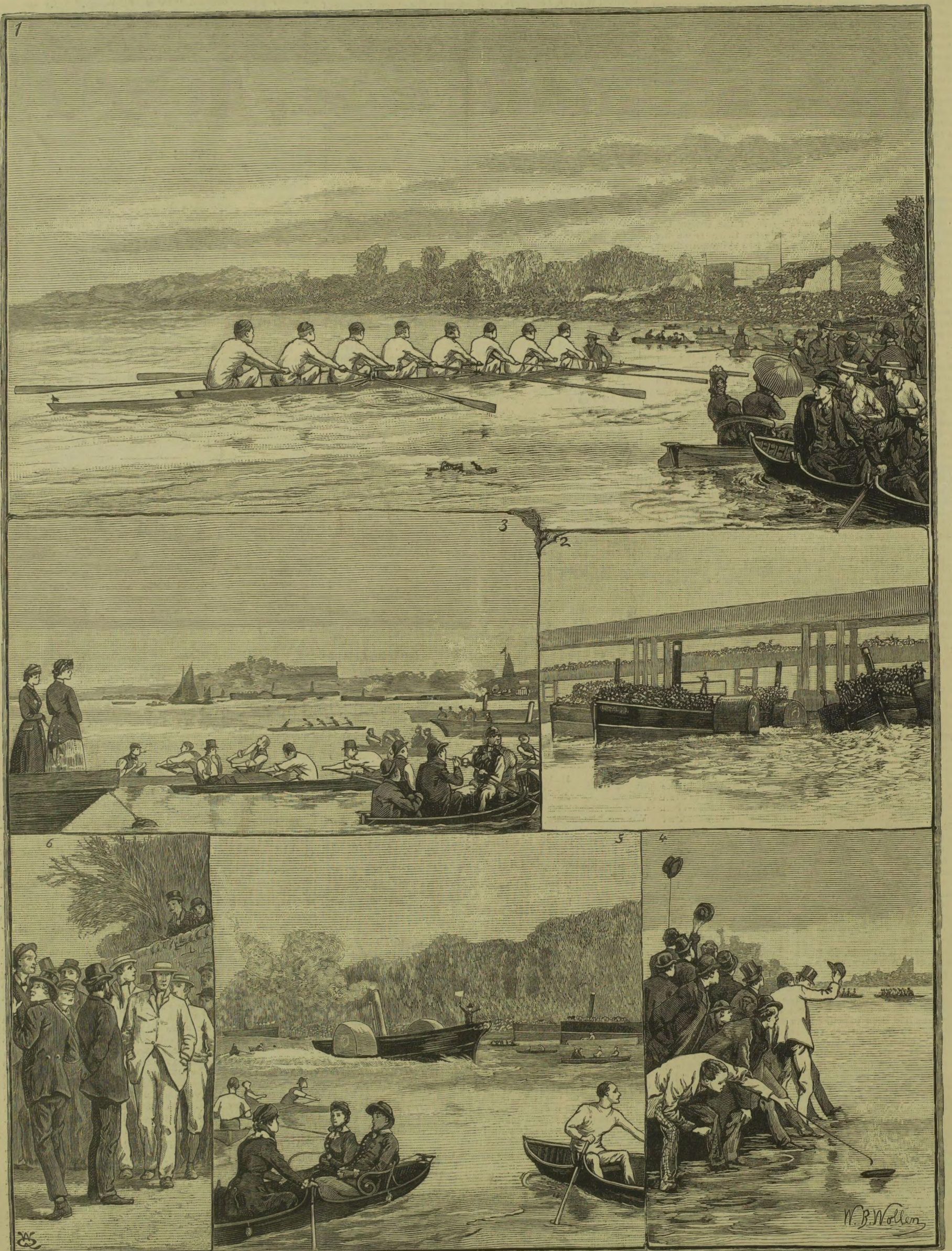
The governors of Queen Anne's Bounty Corporation held their annual meeting last week for the distribution of their surplus income for the past year in the augmentation of benefices not exceeding in value £200 per annum. By the rules and orders contained in their charters and Royal sign manuals the governors are enabled to make grants to such benefices on behalf of which benefactors in order to obtain grants will give £200 or more in money, or the value thereof in land, tithes, or other real estate. In accordance with these regulations they have this year promised grants amounting in the aggregate to £24,800 on condition that the benefactions offered to obtain them be duly completed, the value of such benefactions being estimated at £28,030. The total capital sum thus secured as an addition to the property of the Church is £52,830; being £36,730 in augmentation of endowments, and £16,100 towards providing or enlarging parsonage houses.

A Fine-Art Exhibition will be held at St. Jude's Schools, Commercial-street, Whitechapel, from April 4 to April 16. The exhibition, which will be opened by Mr. Leonard Courtney, M.P., next Tuesday, will include pictures by T. Fied, R.A.; E. W. Cooke, R.A.; Josef Israels, Professor Richmond; H. S. Marks, R.A.; E. Long, R.A.; and many others.

A letter has been received by the London School Board stating that the Court of Assistants of the Drapers' Company will place at the disposal of the board for competition during the present year four scholarships, each of the average value of £30 per annum, and tenable for four years. The Court of Assistants of the company has voted twenty guineas to the fund for meeting the expenses of the examinations for the scholarships held by the board. A letter has been received from Mrs. Watson, widow of Mr. Watson, one of the original members of the board, expressing a wish that the scholarship bearing her husband's name should be increased to a first-class scholarship. The amount necessary to comply with the wish is £212, and a cheque for that amount has been received.

Captain William Jefferson, of the steam-ship *Caedmon*, of Whitby, has been presented with a silver medal and diploma from the King of Portugal, in recognition of his bravery and humanity in rescuing the crew of the schooner *Alexander Secundo*, in the Bay of Biscay, in October last.





1. Paddling down to the starting-post.

2. Accompanying steamers taking up their positions.

3. In sight of Putney: Waiting for the Crews.

4. Here they come! and here comes the tide.

5. Clear the Course.

6. Admiration.





ATTRACTIONS OF THE BOAT-RACE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The legitimate season opened as usual with a very heavy week for the regular followers of racing, as they had to leave Lincoln directly the last event was over, in order to reach Liverpool in time for the first race. A very fair card was provided for the Thursday, and a good field turned out for the Prince of Wales's Cup, which fell to Knight of Burghley (7st.), who always runs well over this course. He was very lucky, however, in beating Galvanic (5st. 7lb.), as she was shut in at the finish, and could not get through her horses until just too late to catch the leader. After all, Mohican did not run for the Liverpool Hurdle Handicap, and Piræus (12st. 6lb.) was made a strong favourite, though Prudhomme (11st. 13lb.) and two or three of the others were well backed. Piræus improved considerably on his Sandown display, and won with great ease from Prudhomme, who, however, ran well for a complete novice at the jumping business. St. Vincent, who won the first two-year-old race of the season at Lincoln, confirmed this form by securing the Molyneux Stakes, in which he beat Mehallah, a filly that was bred in America, but now belongs to Mr. Rothschild, and came from home with a fair reputation for smartness. There was nothing in the Friday's card that needs comment, except the Grand National, the history of which is a veritable "chapter of accidents." There were exactly a dozen runners, a number that is far below the average, and only four of these managed to get the country in safety. Ignition (10st. 5lb.) persistently refused the second fence, and Wild Monarch (10st. 12lb.) fell soon afterwards; but all the rest compassed the first round without mishap. Directly they got into the country for the second time, however, misfortunes came thick and fast. At the second fence Black Prince (10st.) and Mohican (10st. 7lb.) fell, and then Mr. Thirlwell, who was showing the way on Eau de Vie (10st. 8lb.), broke a stirrup-leather as he landed over Becher's Brook; and the mare, who is by no means easy to ride, under the best of circumstances, immediately bolted out of the course. The same brook proved fatal to The Liberator's (12st. 7lb.) chance, as he over-jumped himself and came down, and we are sorry to say that James Adams received some nasty cuts about the head and face. At the next fence, Fay (10st. 7lb.), then going very well, was knocked over by the riderless Black Prince, who had been running the course on his own account; and, at the last jump but one, The Scot (11st. 8lb.) scarcely rose at all, and came down very heavily. Zoedone (10st.) jumped on to the racecourse with a good lead, but was beaten when fairly in the straight; and Cyrus (10st. 9lb.) appeared to be winning easily until Seaman (11st. 6lb.) began to close up the gap between them, and, catching the Irish horse in the last couple of strides, beat him by the shortest of heads. No victory could possibly have been more popular, as Lord Manners pluckily gave £2000 for Seaman solely in the hope of riding a Grand National winner, and, moreover, the Irish tactics in connection with the race have been so peculiar, that the defeat of one of their representatives by a cast-off from their own stable, was felt to be specially satisfactory. In spite of all the doubts that were raised as to Lord Manner's horsemanship, no one could have ridden a better race, and he is the first nobleman that has ever steered a horse to victory in the cross-country Derby. On Saturday, the Liverpool Spring Cup proved a mere exercise canter for Wallenstein (7st. 12lb.), who has proved a most useful purchase from the Americans; and Eau de Vie (11st. 4lb.) won the Sefton Steeplechase with such ridiculous ease, that her backers for the Grand National regretted more than ever that one of her stirrup leathers broke in the course of that race.

There was an immense attendance at Northampton on Tuesday, though the racing was scarcely up to the standard of last year. The uncertain Sun of York, who won the Northamptonshire Cup twelve months ago, was again on his best behaviour, and fairly ran away with the same race, though we are bound to say that the three behind him were very moderate. Only a dozen turned out for the Spencer Plate, and there was great dismay amongst backers generally when it was discovered that Exile III. would not run. In his absence, his stable-companion Althotas (8st. 9lb.) was made favourite, and won cleverly from Discount (8st. 6lb.) and Maid of Orleans (7st. 11lb.), thus crediting Sir George Chetwynd with the stake for the second year in succession. Agneta (6st. 5lb.), who was very heavily backed, did not show to advantage, and Red Spectre (7st. 8lb.) had too much weight. There were ten runners for the Althorp Park Stakes, of whom The Duke, a son of Barbillion, and Ziska, a splendidly-bred Sterling colt, were the most fancied. Neither, however, had anything to do with the finish, and Alfonso proved good enough to beat all the lot, thus greatly enhancing the form of Petticoat, who fairly ran away from him at Lincoln last week. The first Queen's Plate of the season was a decided success, as it brought out three very fine horses in Tristram, Fiddler, and Prudhomme, who finished in the order named. The wisdom of following horses that have recently shown good form was exemplified on Wednesday, when the little-fancied Sun of York (6st. 12lb.) won the Northamptonshire Stakes, beating Pilgrim (7st. 5lb.), Fiddler (8st. 12lb.), and five others. This was a capital field compared with the one of last year, when the race dwindled down to a virtual match between Commandant and Schoolboy.

The general impression that both University crews were very bad was rudely dispelled by the result of a trial on Tuesday, when the Oxford men covered the entire course in faster time than it has ever been rowed before, except once. On the least favourable calculation they have upwards of twenty seconds in hand of their opponents, and, at the time of writing, odds of 3 to 1 are freely laid on them. These will probably be increased before the start, and we cannot doubt that the "dark blues" will secure an easy victory. We append the names and weights of both crews:—

OXFORD.			
	st. lb.		st. lb.
G. C. Bourne, New (bow)	10 12	6. E. Buck, Hertford	11 13
3. R. S. De Havilland, Corpus	10 13	7. D. Brown, Hertford	12 7
2. G. S. Fort, Hertford	12 3	A. H. Higgins, Magdalen	
4. A. R. Paterson, Trinity	12 8	(stroke)	9 0
5. R. S. Kindersley, Exeter	13 3	E. Lyon, Hertford (cox.)	7 12
CAMBRIDGE.			
	st. lb.		st. lb.
I. Jones, Jesus (bow)	11 1	7. C. W. Moore, Christ's	11 10
2. A. M. Hutchinson, Jesus	12 11	S. P. Smith, First Trinity	
3. J. C. Fellowes, First Trin.	12 5	(stroke)	11 1
4. P. W. Atkin, Jesus	12 6	P. L. Hunt, Cavendish	
5. E. Lambert, Pembroke	12 0	(cox.)	7 7
6. S. Fairbairn, Jesus	13 2½		

On the preceding page we give illustrations of various features connected with the race, which will take place this (Saturday) afternoon. The ladies are snugly ensconced on some lawn abutting on the towing-path, and will have a capital view of the contest without any of the inconvenience of mixing with the rough and noisy, though good-humoured, crowd beneath. The scenes on the towing-path itself, on the river, and at Putney, given in another page, are too familiar to all visitors to the race to need description.

On Monday afternoon E. Hanlan and R. W. Boyd will scull on the Tyne, for the Championship of the World, now held by

the former, and £1000. At present the betting may be quoted at 2 to 1 on Hanlan, and we can scarcely hope to see him defeated, though Boyd ought to make a better fight of it than either Trickett or Laycock did.

The London Athletic Club Meeting on Saturday was remarkable for the splendid performances of W. P. Phillips and W. George. The former won the 120 Yards Handicap from scratch in 11 4-5 sec.; and George ran seven miles in 35 min. 55 1-5 sec., the fastest time on record by nearly two minutes.

## THE SILENT MEMBER.

Her Majesty's gracious message to the House of Lords, announcing the forthcoming marriage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Albany and Princess Helen of Waldeck-Pyrmont, was taken into consideration by their Lordships on March 23. Earl Granville and the Marquis of Salisbury vied with each other in the delivery of eulogiums of their Royal Highnesses; and the Address of congratulation to the Queen was adopted, amid cheers, with the unanimity which is customary in the Upper House whenever noble Lords are called upon to give proof of their loyalty to the Throne.

The House of Commons was not of one mind the same evening with regard to the wedding grant of £10,000 a year to the Duke of Albany, with a provisional £6000 a year to her Serene Highness in case of her survival. There was reason for Mr. Gladstone's subdued eloquence in submitting the grant with habitual felicity of language. Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Fawcett, and Mr. Mundella, all of whom have opposed similar grants, are now members of the Ministry. Possibly, the recent Conservative alliance with the Home Rule Party had something to do with the lack of liveliness in Sir Stafford Northcote's brief speech indorsing the Prime Minister's motion. Be that as it may, uproar rather less than that which greeted Sir Charles Dilke when he was wont to lead the forlorn hope against Royal dowries, but still something approaching a hurricane of cries, rose to drown some of the objections urged on this particular Thursday to the grant. Mr. Labouchere got through his logical speech in opposition to the grant with accustomed clearness and his characteristic combination of coolness and firmness, united to a rare conciliatory manner. But, lacking the tact of the accepted member for Northampton, neither Mr. Broadhurst nor Mr. Healy, nor Alderman Storey in his more forcible than polite antagonism to the motion, was heard with patience. Mr. Storey's crude utterances, indeed, elicited much laughter and quite a chorus of "Vide! Vide! Vide!" Mr. Gladstone, earnestly protesting against the ungracious expressions of Mr. Healy and Mr. Storey, emphatically declared that Her Majesty had no savings at all adequate to provide even one tenth of the income necessary for the Royal children; and pointedly asked how, when previous marriage grants had been freely given, Parliament could reasonably object to Prince Leopold's dowry. By a majority of 345—387 against 42—was the Premier's resolution carried.

The House of Lords will, on reassembling after the Easter Recess, presumably meet three quarters of an hour earlier than has been the rule. It was at the suggestion of Lord Camperdown, yesterday week, approved with more or less grace by Earl Granville and Lord Salisbury, that the House agreed to begin business at a quarter past four instead of five o'clock. It is to be hoped this slight change will develop the undoubted debating abilities of many young peers.

The senior peers meantime continue to bear the light burden of actual business in the House of Lords. Thus, prior to the adoption of the Address to her Majesty on the 23rd ult., the Earl of Carnarvon with bird-like sensitiveness pecked at an item of intelligence from the Transvaal; but the Earl of Kimberley, whose philosophic calm enabled him to bear with placid equanimity such trifles as a Laing's Neck disaster or a Majuba Hill repulse, assured Lord Carnarvon that no slight to the Queen was intended by the Boerish transposition of the loyal toast. Thereafter, it devolved upon the venerable Earl of Shaftesbury to persuade their Lordships to adopt the "previous question" in lieu of the equally venerable Earl of Redesdale's resolution calling upon members to subscribe to the pious declaration, "I believe in God." The prolonged sitting of the Lower House until four o'clock on Saturday morning, furthermore, rendered it necessary for their Lordships to meet last Saturday afternoon to pass the Consolidated Fund Bill No. 2 through the remaining stages. On Tuesday, Earl Cairns had the satisfaction of seeing his Settled Land and Conveyancing Bills read the third time and passed; but still the Lord Chancellor was reticent as to the English Land measures of the Government. Of the various questions that have come before their Lordships, one of the most important was the breakdown of the South-Eastern Railway Company's steamship Victoria in the Channel on March 21. The Earl of Dunmore's seasonable question drew from Lord Sudeley an official statement, placing it beyond doubt that the boats passenger steamers are forced to carry are shamefully insufficient. For example, the two boats of the Victoria would only accommodate forty persons, whereas this steam-ship is permitted to carry 356 passengers! The travelling public may well hope the Board of Trade will see that in future steps are taken to insure the safety of the three hundred and odd voyagers not provided for in case of accident.

Procedure! The first Ministerial proposal for the reform of the rules of the House continues to be the absorbing question in the Lower Chamber. Yet it may be permissible to dovetail a few other matters into this report of the proceedings. As might have been anticipated then, Mr. Sexton's motion, "That this House be called over on Thursday, the 30th," was negatived by a considerable majority—90 to 22. On the Friday of last week, Mr. Ritchie's "Fair Trade" resolution in favour of a Select Committee to inquire into the effect of "Foreign tariffs" on British manufactures and commerce had the useful effect of educing from Sir John Lubbock and Mr. Chamberlain luminous speeches conclusive of the immeasurable advantage this Country has derived from its Free-Trade policy. Sir Stafford Northcote's mild flirtation with his "Fair Trade" followers brought down upon his head a lively remonstrance from Mr. Gladstone; and Mr. Ritchie's motion was rejected by a majority of 51—140 against 89 votes. Passing over the protracted sitting into the small hours of Saturday morning, and the resumption of the Closure debate on Monday, we come to Tuesday's discussion on the Coercion Act in Ireland. Mr. Sexton, ablest representative of Mr. Parnell, originated it. This close reasoner of the Home Rule Party urged that the application of the hon. members for Cork, Tipperary, and Roscommon should be granted, and that they should be permitted to leave Kilmaham to vote on Mr. Marriott's amendment to the Closure Resolution. Naturally, Mr. Cowen lifted his voice on behalf of the imprisoned members. But Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Forster in copious speeches endeavoured to show cause for the refusal of the prayer. And the remainder of the evening was occupied in the consideration of Sir A. Gordon's motion (which was

granted) for a Committee to inquire into mortuary and burial fees. On Wednesday, hon. members followed the Speaker to the bar of the House of Lords to hear the Royal Assent given by Commission to various bills. In the afternoon, Scotland, for a wonder, had an innings. Sir A. Gordon secured the second reading of the Agricultural Notice of Removal Bill; and Mr. Cameron followed suit with his Civil Imprisonment Bill.

So many things have happened since the Closure Resolution was introduced by Mr. Gladstone on Feb. 20 last that it may be well to repeat the words of the leading proposition of the Government:—

That when it shall appear to Mr. Speaker, or to the Chairman of a Committee of the whole House, during any debate, to be the evident sense of the House, or of the Committee, that the question be now put, he may so inform the House or the Committee; and, if a Motion be made "That the question be now put," Mr. Speaker, or the Chairman, shall forthwith put such question; and if the same be decided in the affirmative, the question under discussion shall be put forthwith: provided that the question shall not be decided in the affirmative, if a division be taken, unless it shall appear to have been supported by more than two hundred members, or to have been opposed by less than forty members.

Sir Stafford Northcote's objection to the principle of the Closure has been since then echoed by the other leaders of the Opposition; and the antagonism to it on the Ministerial side has been led by Mr. Marriott, who moved the crucial amendment that no rule of procedure would be satisfactory which would confer the power of closing a debate on a simple majority. The issue will probably be known by the time these lines are read. Whatever the result of the division may be, it is to be hoped the Commons will allow no more precious time to be wasted before the House is set in order.

## THE VOLUNTEERS.

Sir Evelyn Wood was present on Thursday week evening at the annual dinner of the past and present officers of the 2nd Essex Rifle Volunteers, at Chelmsford, and acknowledged the toast of the Army, Navy, and Volunteers.

Colonel Wilson, the captain of the Scottish Twenty Club, has fixed the international rifle-match between the teams representing England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales to take place at Cowglen on Saturday, June 10, the concluding day of the West of Scotland Rifle Meeting.

It has been arranged for the 1st Surrey and the 2nd Kent Volunteer Artillery, together numbering between 500 and 600 men, with thirty-three officers, to occupy the forts at the entrance to the Medway for the purpose of going through a course of practice with the heavy guns.

A private of the 1st Lincolnshire Regiment has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude, by a court-martial, for insubordination towards a superior officer in the execution of his duty; and a private of the 2nd Sutherland Highlanders has, for a similar offence, been sentenced by the same court to two years' penal servitude.

The annual meeting of the Berkshire Rifle Association was held at the Armoury, Reading, last Saturday—Colonel Sir Robert Lloyd-Lindsay, V.C., M.P., presiding. There was a large attendance, including Colonel Jordan, C.B., Colonel Sir Paul Hunter, and all the captains of the battalion. The report showed that not one volunteer had failed to make himself efficient, and 85.68 per cent of the regiment was present at inspection. Colonel Lindsay stated that it had been arranged that the regiment should attend at the approaching wedding of Prince Leopold with the Princess Helen at Windsor. It has been the custom of the battalion to attend at all Royal marriages at Windsor.

The sixth annual assault-at-arms of the members of the 20th Middlesex (Artists') corps took place last Saturday evening at St. George's Hall, which was well filled with the guests of the corps. The programme opened with cavalry-sword exercise and pursuing practice by Transport-Sergeant Cowell and drivers Skipper and Spratt, members of the Artists' transport. Boxing was displayed by Privates Vacher and Segundo. A combat between sword and bayonet was fought by Sergeant Billston and Private Vacher, the sword getting rather the best of it. A well drilled squad of the corps went through the bayonet exercise with great precision. Besides the members of the corps, a party from the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers and some non-commissioned officers of the Household Cavalry gave their services.

The preparations for the Volunteer Review at Portsmouth on Easter Monday are actively carried on by the War Office and by the several local committees; and enough is known of the arrangements to warrant the belief that in every respect the review will be a success. Havant on the east and Fareham on the west will be the principal rendezvous for the Volunteers, and Fort Widley will be the best place for spectators to see the sham fight. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar has placed 2000 tickets for the Fort at the disposal of the Mayor of Portsmouth, and written applications for tickets will be attended to by Colonel Dormer, the Assistant Adjutant-General for the Southern District, at Portsmouth. The prize competitions will take place on Saturday, the 8th, and Tuesday, the 11th inst., and £500 will be given in money and in kind. There will be contests with 64-pounder guns at Lumps Fort, Southsea; with carbines at Fort Cumberland, Southsea; and with Snider rifles at Browndown, near Gosport. The entrance fees are almost nominal, but only members of corps entitled to attend the review will be allowed to compete. A series of extra prizes, value £25, will be offered to be shot for by non-commissioned officers and marksmen of the regular forces taking part in the review. More than £1000 has been collected in Portsmouth to compensate the farmers for damage that may be done to growing crops on Portsdown-hill on the occasion of the Easter Monday Volunteer Review, and to carry out local decorations and accord the volunteers a hospitable reception.

The Lady Mayoress's weekly receptions at the Mansion House are discontinued until Tuesday, April 18, when they will be resumed. A Rose Show will be held at the Mansion House at the end of June, and the proceeds divided between the Royal Hospital for Women and Children in the Waterlooborough and the proposed Scarlet Fever Convalescent Home; and the co-operation, as exhibitors, of members of the Stock Exchange, the Corn Exchange, the Coal Exchange, and the Baltic has been invited.

The Queen approves of the appointment of E. Ray Lankester, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., to the Chair of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh, in the room of the late Sir Wyville Thomson, LL.D.—The Misses Steven, of Bellahouston, have presented to the Edinburgh University £2000 for the foundation of a scholarship in agriculture in memory of their late brother.—The friends, colleagues, and pupils of the late Charles Murchison, M.D., have founded a scholarship, to be called the "Murchison Memorial Scholarship," tenable for one year, consisting of the annual proceeds of about a £1000, to be awarded in alternate years in London and Edinburgh for proficiency in clinical medicine. The first award will be made in London this month.



## THE COURT.

Her Majesty's home life at Mentone has been most pleasurable, nothing having tended to disturb the quiet or the freedom of action desired. Daily walks and drives are taken by the Queen and Princess Beatrice in the picturesque district. Prince Leopold has had an untoward, although slight, fall, through tripping over an ottoman in his dressing-room, which has confined him for some days to his own apartments at the Hôtel Bellevue. Her Majesty often walks to the hotel to see him. His Royal Highness has not suffered in health through the accident. During the fête in honour of the Royal visitors, announced in our last as having been given on the 21st ult., the Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, viewed from the balcony of the Chalet des Rosiers a beautiful illumination of the East Bay of Mentone, together with fireworks arranged in her honour. The Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg visited her Majesty the next day, being met at the railway station by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold. Their Royal Highnesses breakfasted with the Queen. During the day her Majesty visited Mrs. Hentrey at the Hôtel d'Italie; and in the evening the Queen received at the Chalet his Excellency Viscount Lyons, the British Ambassador to the French Republic. Yesterday week her Majesty and Princess Beatrice paid a visit to the King and Queen of Saxony at the Hôtel des Iles Britanniques; and also inspected the Poterie Artistique de Monsieur Maynat, her Majesty making various purchases. General Ponsonby entertained at luncheon, at the Hôtel des Anglais last Saturday, Lord Lyons and the Secretaries of the British Embassy, Lord Bridport, the General in command of the military division in Nice, with his staff, the Prefect of the Alpes Maritimes, the Mayor of Mentone, and the British Vice-Consul. The guests were afterwards presented to her Majesty, Princess Beatrice being present; and they inscribed their names in her Majesty's visiting-book. In the afternoon the Queen and her Royal Highness visited Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hanbury at the Palazzo Orenco at Mortola, and walked in their gardens. Her Majesty and the Princess attended Divine service, performed on Sunday at the Chalet by the Rev. John Woodroffe, Chaplain of Christ Church, Mentone. Her Majesty witnessed on Monday evening a torchlight procession, organised by the several musical societies which had been competing in an international concert of vocal and instrumental music, at which the Aix Society carried the palm in the former, and the San Remo Society in the latter.

The Inflexible, stationed off Mentone, has left for Villefranche in consequence of the changeable state of the weather.

The French Government has placed the Chalet des Rosiers at Mentone in direct telegraphic communication with London, her Majesty's messages having priority over all others.

Her Majesty has recently placed a headstone over the graves of Mr. and Mrs. Warne, in Whippingham churchyard. The inscription, written by her Majesty, is:—"To the respected memory of Thomas Warne, died December 27, 1881, aged 69; and of Louisa Warne, his wife, died September 19, 1881, aged 65, who during 27 years had charge of the Swiss Cottage, Osborne, where they died. This stone was erected by Queen Victoria and her children, January, 1882.—'He that is faithful in that which is least is faithful also in much.'"

A Levée will be held by the Prince of Wales, on behalf of her Majesty, at St. James's Palace, on the 24th inst.

It is gazetted that the Queen's birthday will this year be celebrated in England on June 3. In all other places her Majesty's birthday is to be kept, as usual, on May 24.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, after their return from visiting the Channel Tunnel Works at Dover last week, dined in the evening with Earl and Countess Granville at their residence on Carlton House-terrace, after which Lady Granville had an early reception. The next day the Prince received numerous gentlemen connected with the Colonial empire, invited by his Royal Highness to meet him at Marlborough House, to consider what steps should be taken to enlist their support in favour of the Royal College of Music as an institution for the benefit of all portions of the empire. Their Royal Highnesses went to the fourth Philharmonic Concert at St. James's Hall in the evening. The Savoy Theatre was patronised by the Prince and Princess yesterday week; and on Saturday his Royal Highness was present at a meeting of the members of the Standing Committee of the British Museum; after which he and the Princess visited the International Electric Exhibition at the Crystal Palace, and dined with the chairman and directors, returning to town by special train. Divine service was attended, as usual, by the Royal family on Sunday. The Prince and Princess inspected Mr. Millais', R.A., and Mr. and Mrs. Jossling's studios on Monday; and dined with the Russian Ambassador at Chesham House. Prince Christian, accompanied by his nephew, Duke Ernest Gunther of Schleswig-Holstein Sonderburg-Augustenburg, lunched with the Prince and Princess on Tuesday. Their Royal Highnesses visited the studios of Sir Frederick Leighton, P.R.A., and Mr. Val Prinsep, R.A., in Holland Park-road. The Prince and Princess went to the Globe Theatre in the evening. On their returning home one of the carriage horses fell, and, kicking the other, that became restive. Happily no accident occurred, and the Princess was placed in the Equerry's carriage by the Prince. The Prince presided at the Festival Dinner given at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday in aid of the funds of the Victoria Hospital for Sick Children.

Their Royal Highnesses will open the new wing of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage, at Strawberry-hill, Twickenham, and it is stated they will visit St. David's during the summer.

Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales were present at the British Amateur Athletic Club sports at Alexandria yesterday week, and the next day the Governor and the chief officials of the port went on board the Bacchante, and took leave of their Royal Highnesses, the corvette meantime exchanging salutes with the fort batteries. The Bacchante left for Jaffa at six a.m. on Sunday.

Princess Louise of Lorne, accompanied by the Premier and Mrs. Gladstone, visited Harrow School last Saturday. Her Royal Highness has dined with Lady Molesworth.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived at Biarritz yesterday week, being received at the station by Consul Bellairs, whose daughter presented to the Duchess a bouquet of wild flowers.

The sixty-third anniversary of the Duke of Cambridge's birthday was observed at Windsor on Sunday by the church bells ringing. His Royal Highness presided at the annual meeting of the friends of the Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army on Tuesday at the United Service Institution, Whitehall. On Wednesday the Duke had an inspection at Aldershot.

## FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The Hon. the Master of Rollo, eldest son of Lord Rollo, was married to Miss Mary Hotham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Beaumont Hotham, on the 21st ult., at St. Michael's Church, Chester-square; the marriage of the Rev. W. A. Purey-Cust,

eldest son of the Dean of York and Lady Emma Purey-Cust, with Lucy Caroline, second daughter of Major-General Sir William Jervois, Governor of South Australia, was solemnised at St. Peter's Cathedral, Adelaide, on St. Valentine's Day; Sir Sydney Waterlow, Bart., M.P., was married to Miss Hamilton, of San Francisco, United States, at the British Embassy, Paris, last Tuesday.

Mr. Lyonel Tollemache, eldest son of the Hon. W. F. Tollemache, M.P., and Lady Sybil King, only child of the late Earl of Kingston, are to be married on the 13th inst., at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square.

Marriages are arranged between the Duke of Westminster and the Hon. Catherine Cavendish; between Lord Capell, Grenadier Guards, grandson of the Earl of Essex, and Miss Harford, eldest daughter of William H. Harford, Esq., of Oldown, Almondsbury, Gloucestershire; and between Mr. Douglas Hamilton, only son of Lord Claud Hamilton, and Lady Margaret Hely-Hutchinson, youngest daughter of the late and sister of the present Earl of Donoughmore.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## ITALY.

Nearly all the Bishops and Chapters in the northern and southern provinces of Italy sent telegrams of congratulation to King Humbert on the occasion of his birthday.

Signor Magliani, the Minister of Finance, presented his Budget to the Chamber of Deputies last Saturday. He stated that it would be his policy to reduce the Floating Debt as much as possible, and explained the rules to be observed for continuing the reform of the system of taxation, especially in regard to the taxes on land and on articles of consumption. He gave an assurance that the forced currency would be abolished as soon as the Treasury had obtained a sufficient metallic reserve to withdraw the paper money from circulation.

In a Secret Consistory on Monday the Pope created Archbishop McCabe a Cardinal. On Tuesday the Pope presented the birettas to the five newly-created Cardinals who are at present in Rome—Mgr. Agostini, Dr. McCabe (Archbishop of Dublin), Mgr. Ricci Paracciani, Mgr. Lasagni, and Mgr. Angelo Jacobini (Assessor of the Inquisition).

Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt continues to excite the greatest enthusiasm in Rome, and the theatre has been crowded to suffocation. Queen Margaret was present at the performance of "Frou-Frou," and constantly applauded.

Donizetti's posthumous opera, the "Duca d'Alba," discovered a year ago among his papers, was brought out at the Apollo Theatre at Rome last week. Expectation (the *Times* correspondent says) had been raised to the highest pitch, and the success of the opera completely justified it. The theatre was crammed in every part; not an inch of standing room remained unoccupied, even in the boxes. Not only was all the musical world present, but a number of art notabilities came from Milan, Naples, and other cities. Among them were the Maestri Ponchielli, Bazzini, and Dominicetti, who formed the commission appointed by the Academic Council of the Milan Conservatoire to pronounce on the authenticity of the manuscript, and the Maestro Salvi, who undertook the task of completing the music for the stage. All the aristocracies, rank, wealth, talent, science, and art were represented, with Queen Margherita, who is never absent whenever honour is to be rendered to the Italian name. The audience remained silent during the first half of the first act; but the applause burst forth at a splendid chorus, and then continued with increasing intensity to the end. At some parts the audience actually shouted their approval.

## GERMANY.

The Emperor, as usual, has addressed a communication to the Chancellor desiring him to make known to all and sundry his Majesty's high appreciation of the universal and devoted way in which his eighty-sixth birthday was lately celebrated. "From such a hearty display of loyalty," he says, "I derive fresh courage and confidence for the further performance of the duties of my responsible position, and for devoting my continual care, as long as God gives me strength, to the welfare of my people." The reply of the Emperor William to the birthday congratulations of the Russian Emperor is very cordial, and reciprocates the peaceful wishes of the Czar.

Prince Henry of Prussia, the second son of the Crown Prince, will return home in May. He is apparently greatly strengthened in health, and intends to resume his duties in the naval profession.

The Sultan has conferred the Order of the Medjidie of the first class on Marshal Moltke in acknowledgment of the Marshal's former services in Turkey.

Prince Bismarck, accompanied by his wife and younger son, with one or two secretaries, left Berlin last Saturday for Friedrichsruhe, in Lauchenburg, where his Highness will spend his Easter holidays and return to town when the Imperial Parliament reassembles.

In yesterday week's sitting of the Lower House of the Prussian Diet the debate on the second reading of the Budget was continued. The proposal of the Government for a remission of taxation was agreed to, and the remainder of the Budget, together with the Financial Law, was adopted in accordance with the report of the committee. On Monday the Upper Chamber approved without debate the bill for nationalising the six remaining private railways in the monarchy. In the Lower House the Budget passed the third reading.

## SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The Swedish Budget demands about nineteen millions of crowns for the Army and nine millions for the Navy.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

An autograph letter of the Emperor was officially published on Tuesday, summoning the Delegations to meet in Vienna on April 15 for an extraordinary session.

The Grand Duke and Duchess Vladimir of Russia, who left St. Petersburg on a foreign tour last Saturday, arrived at Vienna on Sunday. They were received by the Emperor of Austria at the railway station, and accompanied to the Hofburg by his Majesty. A Court dinner has been given in honour of the Grand Duke, and he is being everywhere treated with the most marked attention and consideration. The Duke and Duchess left on Wednesday for Rome.

The Reichsrath in Vienna have adopted the provisional commercial treaty with France, and have ratified the commercial treaty and certain conventions with Servia. The Reichsrath has passed the second reading of the Electoral Reform Bill unamended. On Tuesday the Government presented to the Lower House a bill for placing the Bohemia-Moravian Transversal Railway in a proper state of repair. The House adjourned until April 18. The Upper House passed the Budget and Financial Law for 1882, and resolved to refer the Electoral Law Amendment Bill to a committee of 15. The election of this committee as well as that of the Customs Committee, also to consist of fifteen members, was to take place on Thursday.

The Lower House of the Hungarian Diet has adopted, by 199 against 113 votes, the Army Law Amendment Bill.

The Vienna apiculturists will hold an International Exhi-

bition of live bees, honey, wax, hives, and all other objects relating to bee-culture, on April 8-15. Most European as well as Trans-oceanic countries will be represented. This is the first exhibition of the kind in Vienna.

## GREECE.

The infant son of the King and Queen of the Hellenes was baptised on Monday morning in the palace by the name of Andrew. The sponsors, all of whom were represented by Prince Constantine, the Heir Apparent, were the Empress of Russia, the Prince of Wales, the Queen and Crown Prince of Denmark, the Grand Duchess Constantine, and the Grand Dukes Sergius and Vladimir of Russia.

The Chamber of Deputies, after several days' debate, adopted on Tuesday by a large majority the Ministerial bill for the assimilation of the laws in the new provinces to those of the rest of the kingdom. The Budget was to be submitted to the Chamber on Thursday.

## EGYPT.

On Sunday morning the Chamber was prorogued by Mahmoud Pasha Baroudi. All the Ministers were present.

The monthly statement of the Public Debt shows that the next coupons are provided for, leaving a considerable surplus.

## AMERICA.

The House of Representatives has passed the Chinese Immigration Bill by 167 to 65.

Mr. Longfellow died yesterday week at Cambridge, near Boston, aged seventy-five. His death is sincerely mourned all over the States. The remains of the poet were interred on Sunday in Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, after religious services in his residence and in the chapel of Harvard College. The entire town was in mourning. Telegrams of condolence have been received by the family from all parts of the world. A portrait and a memoir of Longfellow are given in the present issue.

The Judge Advocate-General has decided that the proceedings of the court-martial which condemned Sergeant Mason for shooting at Guiteau are invalid.

Eleven persons have been killed by an explosion in the Vulcan Powder Manufactory in San Francisco.

Three persons were killed, and damage caused to property to the extent of 500,000 dol., by a fire in Richmond, State of Virginia, the other day. Several tobacco factories, as well as flour mills, were destroyed.

The *Times* correspondent at Philadelphia says that the amount of immigration this year outstrips that of last year, large as it was. No less than 43,646 immigrants had arrived in New York to the 23rd ult., being 13,795 increase on last year.

A violent hurricane prevailed on Monday in various parts of the States, and was felt with especial severity in some portions of Ohio, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Georgia, and Louisiana.

## CANADA.

In the Dominion House of Commons last week the bill legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister passed the third reading.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has entered into a contract for the completion of 600 miles during this season of the main line to the foot of the Rocky Mountains.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia the report of the Dry Dock Committee was brought up. The report condemns the action of the Government in the matter on the ground of want of business capacity and of reckless expenditure. The Premier, in reply, made a violent attack upon the chairman of the committee. A change of Government is considered probable.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association was held at Ottawa on the 1st ult. The affairs of the association are in a most satisfactory condition.

Preparations are being made for the reception of a large immigration in the different parts of Canada during the coming season. The supplementary estimates recently presented to the Canadian Parliament by the Finance Minister include 90,000 dol. for immigration buildings at Winnipeg, Emerson, and Brandon.

## SOUTH AFRICA.

In the Cape Parliament on Monday the Colonial Secretary announced that the Government proposed to repeal the proclamation for the disarmament of the Basutos, and to appoint a Commission to investigate the grievances of the loyal Basutos, and to consider what system of administration would be best adapted to the requirements of the country.

Emigration from Switzerland is proceeding this year on a greater scale than ever.

Intelligence from San Domingo, of the 10th ult., states that Dr. Fernando Arturio de Merino, the President of the Republic, when returning from a tour was fired at near the capital by some men lying in ambush. He escaped unhurt, and ten arrests were made.

From Teheran come reports of a Russian caravan having arrived at Merv from Askabad. It was also said that an officer had been dispatched from the latter place with presents from the Merv chiefs. Of the four parties into which the Tekke Turkomans are divided, two have submitted to the Russians, another party is wavering, and the fourth is settling in Persian territory.

## NEW CALORIC ENGINE.

The *Morning Post* of Wednesday had an article on Mr. Buckett's Caloric Engine, a novel motive power, from which we take the following extract:—

To the undeveloped energy of force the application of science is now turned, and thoughtful people are beginning to ask why there should be such an enormous consumption of fuel to obtain very limited results. The average of steam-engines (fed in the usual manner) do not give forth more than one twenty-fifth of the energy which may be taken as residing in the fuel they consume. Some motor, therefore, that can utilise the virtue of the fuel without the cost and danger of generating steam is clearly what is wanted, and this necessity was pointed out by Sir Frederick J. Bramwell, F.R.S., in his last address to the Society of Arts. It would seem that in the caloric engine these requirements are fully met. It has frequently been proposed to use heated air as a means of producing power, but the attempts made have, up till now, only resulted in the production of motors of trifling power, with an expenditure of fuel as great as that for the steam engine. The chief cause of failure is due to the fact that the bulk of the heat-giving properties of the fuel was allowed to escape up the chimney, the air used for operating the engine being heated merely by contact with a hot surface. Mr. Buckett has invented a caloric engine which appears destined to supersede both the steam engine and gas engine. By this invention the same air which is used to operate the engine is that which has been previously passed through the fire and produced combustion of the fuel. Compared with the gas engine the caloric engine can be worked at a saving of 75 per cent. The caloric engine cannot explode; no boiler is required; and there are no smoke, steam, gas, or water-pipe connections. There being no open fire, stoking is unnecessary, and the machine requires no skilled attendance. The engine is suitable for tram-cars and almost every other purpose to which steam and gas engines are now applicable; while its steadiness makes it peculiarly suitable for the generation of electric light. Another great advantage of the caloric engine is that it can be kept going for almost an indefinite time without repair. It has been manufactured for some time by Mr. Buckett, at his works in Southwark, where those interested in the development of this novel motive power can see it in full operation. It is also proposed to utilise the engine in connection with Professor Frederick Hale Holmes's well-known "Siren Fog-Signals," and a limited liability company, of which Sir William Hewett, V.C., is the chairman, has been started to manufacture the caloric engine and the siren fog apparatus.



THE INSURRECTION IN HERZEGOVINA.

SEE PAGE 302.



INSURGENTS RETIRING WITH THEIR WOUNDED AND DEAD COMRADES TOWARDS THE MONTENEGRIN FRONTIER.



INSPECTING THE AMMUNITION OF AN AUSTRIAN REGIMENT AT CATTARO.



## THE LATE COMMANDER SELBY, R.N.

The untimely death of this gallant officer, by the injuries which he suffered at the hands of a party of Albanians, near Artaki, on the southern shore of the Sea of Marmora, has excited a general feeling of regret. He was in command of H.M.S. Falcon, which lay at anchor on that part of the Asiatic coast below Constantinople; and he had gone ashore that day, in company with Captain Grenfell, Commander of H.M.S. Cockatrice, and Mr. Wrench, the British Consul, to enjoy the sport of shooting. A misunderstanding arose with the Albanians, who were tending sheep in the country, Mr. Wrench being at the moment out of the way, and Captains Selby and Grenfell not being able to speak Turkish. The behaviour of the two British naval officers was perfectly inoffensive, and they did not know what it was that excited the anger of their assailants; Commander Selby had actually laid down his gun on the ground, to show that he had no hostile intention, and the gun was seized by one of the Albanians, who numbered fifteen altogether. When attacked by so many, armed with knives and axes, the two Englishmen defended themselves as well as they could, till Consul Wrench came up and spoke to the Albanians, whom he persuaded to desist from their savage violence. But Commander Selby, whose skull had been fractured by the blow of an axe, died soon after his removal to Constantinople.

We give a portrait of Commander William Henry Collingwood Selby, who was born in 1812, at Swansfield, Northumberland, the second son of the late Mr. Prideaux Selby, of Pawston, in that county. He entered the service in 1855, and attained the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in January, 1862; Lieutenant in November, 1863; and Commander in March, 1873, when he was promoted from H.M.S. Excellent, the naval gunnery instruction ship at Portsmouth. He commanded Her Majesty's ships Nimble and Vestal on the East Indian station, where he was officially noticed and commended by the Lords of the Admiralty for the efficient discharge of his duties. He was subsequently appointed to command H.M.S. Torch



THE LATE COMMANDER SELBY, R.N.

in 1880, and H.M.S. Falcon in 1881. Commander Selby married, in 1872, the youngest daughter of Mr. Robert Clutterbuck, of Watford House, Hertfordshire, by whom he leaves one son and two daughters. The deceased was one of the best known gunnery officers of the Royal Navy, and formerly held the responsible post of senior staff officer on H.M.S. Excellent. He had also received the coveted distinction of a certificate at the Royal Naval College. The photograph was taken by Messrs. Elliott and Fry in 1873.

## THE QUEEN ON THE RIVIERA.

Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice continue to enjoy their delightful temporary abode in the Chalet des Rosiers at Mentone; while Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, who arrived at Mentone on Wednesday week, has unfortunately been disabled from walking by an accidental bruise from a fall. On the previous day, or the Tuesday evening, the Queen and Princess viewed from their residence a beautiful spectacle—the illumination of the East Bay, with a display of fireworks—prepared by the Municipality and townsfolk of Mentone in honour of her Majesty's visit to their neighbourhood. This is the subject of a Sketch by our Correspondent at Mentone; and we also present views of three places in the Italian part of the Riviera, to the east of Mentone, but within a day's excursion. Ventimiglia, called by the French Vintimille, is seven miles from Mentone; Bordighera is ten or eleven; and San Remo is nearly seventeen; but all these small towns are accessible either by the Corniche road or by the railway which runs close to the seashore.

"San Remo and the Western Riviera" is an agreeable and serviceable book published in September, 1879, by Dr. Arthur Hill Hassall, M.D., founder of the Royal National Hospital, in England, for consumption and diseases of the chest. This volume contains an exact description of all the places along the coast, with remarks upon their climate and salubrity, from the medical point of view. The same publishers, Messrs.



ILLUMINATIONS AT MENTONE IN HONOUR OF THE QUEEN'S VISIT.

Longman, Green, and Co., have brought out a second edition of Mr. W. Miller's more discursive and less scientific account of "Wintering in the Riviera."

San Remo is an Italian town of sixteen thousand inhabitants, situated in a bay, four miles wide, bounded to the east by Capo Verde, which is 350 ft. high, and to the west by Capo Nero, or Cap Pin, more than twice that height; the Alpine range of mountains behind the town rises to an elevation of 4270 ft.; and, farther inland, but not within sight, the principal Maritime Alps attain 7000 ft. or 8000 ft., affording great shelter from the north. The town is of great antiquity, and was a free Republic in the thirteenth century, when it bore the name of San Romolo; but it afterwards came under the protection of the powerful Genoese Republic, and in the fifteenth century exchanged its pristine name for that of San Remo. Ventimiglia, standing on a hill at the mouth of the Roja, is a town of about seven thousand people; here is the frontier custom house between France and Italy. Some Roman ruins of temples, baths, and an amphitheatre, show that this was an important station of the Empire on the road to Gaul. The church or cathedral is an elegant building. Not far westward is the Point of Murtola, with Mr. Hanbury's villa and garden, which the Queen has visited. On the promontory stretching to the south, and on its western side in full view of the bay and town of Mentone, is the pleasant village of Bordighera, famed for its groves of stately Oriental palms. The privilege of supplying Rome palm-leaves for the Church Festival of Easter was granted to Bordighera by Pope Sixtus V., as a reward for the enthusiastic action of a sailor from



FAN, THE PET ANTELOPE OF THE 2ND BATTALION ROYAL INNSKILLING FUSILIERS.

this place, when the Egyptian obelisk in the Piazza of St. Peter's, much bigger and heavier than our Cleopatra's Needle, was being hauled up to an erect position. The Pope's Government had forbidden any of the assembled spectators, on pain of death, to speak a word during this arduous and perilous operation, lest the attention of the engineers and workmen should be disturbed. But the practised eye of the sailor perceived, it is said, that the ropes were about to take fire, chafing under the tremendous strain of 331 tons' weight; he forgot or despised the order of silence, and cried out "Wet the ropes!" by which courageous act of disobedient fidelity he saved the obelisk from ruin, and Rome from a terrible disaster.

## A REGIMENTAL PET ANTELOPE.

We have to thank Adjutant Bray, of the second battalion of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (the 108th Regiment), for a sketch, drawn by Mrs. Bray, of the favourite antelope, seven years the pet of that regiment, named "Fan," which was maliciously shot in Ireland a few weeks since, about two miles from Enniskillen. This animal was always wont to accompany the regimental band whenever it played in public. The last occasion was at the funeral of Lieutenant Smith, who was accidentally drowned, in February, in Lough Erne. In the funeral procession Fan walked in front of the band, with her silver collar draped in crape. Colonel McClintock, of the fourth battalion, has presented the second battalion with another deer, which is already very tame.



## GENERAL HOME NEWS.

Mr. James Shuter, F.R.C.S., has been elected assistant-surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Lord Chief Justice Coleridge has been elected president of the Devon and Exeter Hospital.

The Bank of England rate of discount has been reduced from 4 to 3 per cent, and the Bank of France rate to  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent.

The Hon. Percy Wyndham, M.P., takes the mastership of the Tedworth Hunt in succession to Sir R. Graham, retired.

The dispersal of the second portion of the celebrated "Sunderland Library" is fixed for the 17th inst.

Messrs. Walker and Co., of Farringdon-street, have introduced Easter cards of Murcian cork, inclosed in cases.

Her Majesty's ship *Swiftsure* was commissioned at Devonport on Monday as flag-ship for the Pacific station, to relieve the *Iron Duke*. She will sail in about three weeks.

After a tour of several months in India, Mr. W. E. Baxter, M.P., has returned to England, and on Monday evening resumed his Parliamentary duties.

The annual display of the German Gymnastic Society was held on Thursday in the Gymnasium, St. Pancras-road, King's-cross, and witnessed with great interest by an admiring crowd.

Miss Constance Phillott, and Messrs. R. Beavis, C. Gregory, S. J. Hodson, and J. J. Hardwick have been elected Associate Exhibitors by the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours.

Mr. H. Clarke, of Gracechurch-street, has been elected, without opposition, to represent Bishopsgate ward in the Common Council, in the place of Mr. Laidlaw Cross, resigned.

An exhibition of pictures, lent by the Earl of Durham, Mrs. H. T. Morton, and several gentlemen of the district, has been opened in the Sunderland Art Gallery.

It has been decided to open the Irish Exhibition on Aug. 15. The capital realised in £1 shares reaches a total of £23,000, but £30,000 is required.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons have passed the preamble of the bill to establish a new riverside fish market at Shadwell.

The Earl of Leicester, Lord Lieutenant of Norfolk, laid the first stone of the new Norfolk Agricultural Hall at Norwich last Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Herbert H. Murray, Deputy-Paymaster and Treasury Remembrancer at Dublin Castle, has been appointed Secretary to the Board of Customs, vice Mr. John Smith, retired on account of ill-health.

Mr. A. G. Parson, of the firm of Messrs. Wordsworth, Blake, and Parson, South Sea House, has been appointed to the solicitorship of the Merchant Taylors' Company, vacant by the resignation of Mr. S. T. Fisher.

A portrait of Lord Ebury, painted by Mr. C. Johnson, has been presented to Lady Ebury by a number of medical gentlemen and laymen in recognition of his Lordship's valuable and long-continued services in the cause of homœopathy.

Mr. G. W. Moore took his annual benefit, in St. James's Hall, on Tuesday, when the Moore and Burgess Minstrels, aided by many other popular artists, gave two performances of unusually attractive character.

On Tuesday evening the Fishmongers' Company entertained a number of guests, including the representatives of the International Fisheries Exhibition of 1883, and several of the Royal Commissioners on Technical Education.

Mr. Broadhurst, M.P., was on Tuesday elected a member of the Reform Club under the rule which empowers the Political Committee to elect every year a certain number of members for distinguished services to the Liberal party.

The command of the intended expedition to the Arctic regions has been accepted by Captain Beaumont, who was first Lieutenant of the *Discovery*, one of the two ships forming Sir George Nares's expedition.

Mr. E. C. Barnes, the artist, several of whose pictures have been exhibited at the Royal Academy, died on Sunday last, after a few days' illness, aged forty-four; Mr. Thomas J. Barker, the well-known artist, died at his residence, Haverstock-hill, on Tuesday, in his sixty-second year.

An order has been issued from the Admiralty directing the whole of the xerotine sicative paint in store at the various dockyards shall be immediately destroyed. It was to this paint that the explosion on board her Majesty's ship *Triumph* and the loss of her Majesty's ship *Doterel* were attributed.

A memorial, which has already been signed by more than a hundred members of Parliament, will shortly be forwarded by Mr. Daniel Grant, M.P., to the Trustees of the British Museum, in favour of keeping the institution open till ten o'clock every night for the benefit of the working classes.

At a meeting of persons interested in education held at the Langham Hotel on Monday evening, it was resolved to open a hall of residence for women students in London, with advantages similar to those enjoyed at Girton and Newnham Colleges, Cambridge. Miss Muller presided.

The Works Office have issued a plan for dealing with the congested traffic at Hyde Park-corner, by cutting off a portion of the Green Park, and affording additional carriage-way through wide boulevards, separated by gardens. The proposal, the cost of which appears to be moderate, is likely to be generally approved.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts on Wednesday afternoon paid a visit to Westminster, for the purpose of inaugurating the ornamental drinking fountain erected at her expense, in front of the schools adjoining St. Stephen's Church, Rochester-row, and also in order to lay the memorial stone of the new Westminster Vestry-Hall, in course of erection on a site between Victoria-street and York-street.

A gale of wind, accompanied in many places by hail and snow, raged over the south of England and in the Channel on Saturday night and Sunday morning. A large schooner-rigged steamer foundered near Ilfracombe, and eighteen men are supposed to have been drowned. The Havre life-boat was upset when giving aid to a sloop, and the crews of, the sloop and life-boat (nineteen in all) perished. Several shipping casualties are reported.

The Board of Trade has issued a circular to shipowners proposing the establishment of a high-class merchant shipping council or tribunal, with very extensive powers. It would consist of a chairman and thirteen members, four to be appointed by the Board of Trade, two by Lloyd's, and the rest elected by the shipowners, who should have one vote for every hundred tons of shipping, and return members for five stated districts.

The foundation-stone of the new Catholic Church of St. Mary, Star of the Sea, which the Fathers of the Congregation of the Pious Society of Missions are building in High-street, Hastings, was laid on Tuesday by the Bishop of Anyola, Cardinal Manning's coadjutor. The church is to be in the early Gothic style of architecture, and will cost about £10,000. After the ceremony the Bishop, the clergy, and some personal friends were entertained at luncheon by Mr. Coventry Patmore, to whose munificence the building is mainly due.

Mr. Gladstone was unanimously re-elected President of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution on Tuesday.

Colonel Burnaby started on Thursday week by balloon for the Continent, and after an aerial voyage which had some vicissitudes, and lasted about eight hours, descended about six p.m. at the Château de Montigny, near Caen, where he received a hearty welcome.

The prize offered by the Cambridge University Syndicate to the junior boy who should stand highest in the late Local Examination has been awarded to T. R. Potbury, of the Devon County School, West Buckland, and C. H. Salisbury, of the Cathedral Grammar School, Wells, as equal in merit. The number of junior boys offering themselves for examination was 3571.

On Wednesday morning a notice signed by Mr. Bond, principal librarian of the British Museum, was posted announcing that in the reading-room the electric light will be continued during the month of April, so that readers can remain till eight p.m. On May 1 to Dec. 1 the closing time will be seven p.m., and during the remainder of the year eight p.m. The galleries will be open to the public every day in the year except Christmas Day and Good Friday.

On Monday the Lord Mayor presided over the seventeenth annual meeting of the Middle Class Schools Corporation, which was held at the Mansion House. The Council reported that last year the average attendance of scholars was 1100. A second contribution of £100 has been received from the Clothworkers' Company, and the Drapers' Company have resolved to subscribe annually £100 to the funds. Nearly 500 boys pass from the schools annually into City life.

The polling for the Carnarvon boroughs, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. W. Bulkeley Hughes, took place on Tuesday, when Mr. Love Jones Parry, the Liberal candidate, was returned by 2037 votes as against 596 given to Mr. Sorton Parry, the Independent candidate.—Mr. Charles Thomas Dyke Acland, Liberal, and Mr. John Tremayne, Conservative, were on the same day nominated as candidates for the representation of East Cornwall, the polling being on Friday.

Last week 2559 births and 1827 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 170 below, whereas the deaths exceeded by 37 the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 13 from smallpox, 46 from measles, 20 from scarlet fever, 19 from diphtheria, 190 from whooping-cough, 1 from typhus fever, 35 from enteric fever, 4 from simple continued fever, 19 from diarrhoea and dysentery, and not one from simple cholera.

The Census of the County and City of Dublin showed that the population is 418,910—namely, 197,740 males and 221,170 females, or 3.4 per cent more than in 1871. The population of Dublin is 249,602, an increase of 3276 on the population of 1871. The thirteen civic districts into which Dublin is divided have a total population of 351,820, showing an increase of 19,702. The religious professions of the people of Dublin are shown as follows:—Roman Catholics, 320,519; Protestant Episcopalians, 80,847; Presbyterians, 7809; Methodists, 3734; all other denominations, 5884; information refused, 117.

At the meeting of the Geographical Society on Monday evening Mr. O'Donovan, the correspondent of the *Daily News* who was detained in Merv some time since, gave an account of that place and of all the difficulties he had been compelled to surmount, first in getting to Merv, and next in getting back again. He said the place was merely a cluster of huts in an oasis situated in the midst of a great desert. He had been himself for a time the chairman of a triumvirate which governed Merv. He said that the half-million inhabitants of the country round could provide 70,000 expert irregular horsemen, and that Merv, free and independent, was looked upon as a rallying point for the whole of Central Asia, but its conquest would be likely to compel the surrounding tribes to join the conquerors.

Three meetings for benevolent purposes were held on Tuesday, besides several, on previous days, noticed at page 315 in the Supplement. The Duke of Cambridge presided at the annual meeting of the Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army. The financial condition of the institution has been greatly improved, and the school is said to be making steady progress in all the purposes for which it was founded.—The annual meeting of the governors and subscribers of the Royal Albert Orphan Asylum was held at the offices of the charity, 18, Newgate-street. The asylum was established in 1864, as a memorial to the late Prince Consort, and receives destitute orphan children from all parts of the United Kingdom. Eight hundred children have already received the benefits of the asylum. The boys are taught trades and other industrial pursuits, whilst the girls are trained as domestic servants. According to the report submitted by the committee, the donations for the year amounted to £1502, subscriptions to £1982, and legacies to £3418—the largest amount received since the foundation of the institution.—The anniversary festival of the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest was held at the Cannon-street Hotel; the Lord Mayor in the chair. The hospital, founded in 1848, had a new wing added in 1871, which has hitherto been closed through lack of funds. It has just been opened with 164 beds, and is now fully occupied. The annual expenditure was £10,000, and the regular subscriptions £3500, leaving about £7000 to be provided. Subscriptions to the amount of £2370 were announced.

Further outrages are reported from Ireland. Mr. Heffernan, the postmaster of Dromkeen, has been waylaid and his skull fractured so badly that his life is in danger. The house of a farmer named Donellan, near Kilmihil, has been fired into. The tenants at Newgrove have been visited by an armed party, who made them take an oath not to pay their rents. A party of armed men were surprised early yesterday week at Dromblane, near Thurles, while attacking the house of a farmer named Ryan, who was suspected of having paid his rent. They had wrecked the windows and discharged several shots when they were fired on by a police patrol in ambush and one of them wounded. The others fled. The injured man, John Dyer, is the son of a farmer at Meallife. He is reported to be fatally wounded. Two daring attempts to blow up houses with dynamite are reported. A heavy charge of dynamite was placed against the house of Mr. Mahon, agent to Lord Clonbrock, in county Galway, on Sunday night, and on its being fired a wall was blown down, and the windows of the house were shattered. Happily, the family were absent from the premises. A similar attempt was made early on Monday morning to blow up a farm-house occupied by brothers named Lucas, at Letterkenney, the house being partly wrecked, and the inmates owing their escape from injury to the fact that they were sleeping at the back part of the premises. A reward of £500 is offered by the Lord Lieutenant for information leading to the conviction of the person or persons who fired at Messrs. Carter and Froome at Belmullet on the 15th inst. The Rev. Thomas Feehan was sentenced at Maryborough, Queen's County, last Saturday, to six months' imprisonment by Mr. Blake, R.M., for using language calculated to provoke a breach of the peace.

## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

Honourable members, strangers in the Gallery, ladies in the bird-cage, high above the Speaker's Chair—the First Gentleman Commoner himself, not there presiding, but still arrayed in wig and gown and judicial dignity, while the active Chairman of Committees of the Whole House, Dr. Lyon Playfair, conducts the order of business—the typical spouter, the typical dozer and slumberer, and the diner-out "coming up fresh," at half past ten o'clock, to cry "yah, yah," through speeches of the opposite party—the vociferous declaimer, long past midnight, appealing to the souls of patriotic gentlemen whose weary bodies have fallen asleep—the insidious and unscrupulous "counter-out," when the House, with dwindling numbers, has still important work to do—and the last man to leave the House, at the adjournment of its sitting, when the cry "Who goes home?" is heard through all but empty halls and lobbies—these diverse characteristic figures, whom belated procedure in the House of Commons frequently brings to view, are portrayed in a page of our Artist's unflattering Sketches. The flesh is weak, however willing to serve their country till daybreak may be the spirits of elected legislators; and it is sad to think of sittings prolonged when all the wise and good, except policemen, reporters, and printers of the morning newspaper, should be snugly and safely in bed. Those two young ladies, "waiting for Papa," would rather be spending these nocturnal hours in the ball-room; but they need not be here unless it had pleased them to bring the carriage round by Westminster, before driving home from the Opera to the far West-End, hoping to pick up their respected sire in proper time for conveying him to domestic repose. We are pained to think of the anxiety of his faithful spouse, who has been persuaded to leave the girls here under Papa's guardianship, positively for not more than half an hour, and who is now sitting up for them at Palaver-gardens, South Kensington, sorely regretting the loss of wholesome rest.

## CAMBRIDGE CLASSICAL TRIPOS.

FIRST CLASS.		
Tucker, John's	Davies, Trinity	Davies, Downing
Wardale, J. W., Clare	Moffatt, Catherine	Griffith, King's
Moys, John's	Knight, Catherine	Howett, Pembroke
Wyse, Trinity	Jones, Peter's	Rundall, Pembroke
Duff, Trinity	Mcaulay, King's	Smith, Downing
Hadley, A., Pemb.	Simpson, H. F. M.,	
Wilson, H. F., Trinity	Pembroke	
SECOND CLASS.		
Cooke Hurle, Trinity	Jervis, Queen's	Knott, Magdalene
Brownrigg, Emanuel	Watson, Peter's	Synge, Trinity
Harding, Sidney	Boden, Queen's	Horne, John's
Hunter, Caius	Dasent, Jesus	Richards, Trinity
Lenox-Conyngham,	Biddle, Magdalene	Lindon, Jesus
Caius	Exham, John's	Lloyd, Trinity
Peirson, Peter's	Rainsford, Trinity	
Devonshire, Trinity	Watson, Trinity	
THIRD CLASS.		
Pyper, Trinity	Brown, Trinity	Muckhalt, John's
Copeman, Clare	Champion, Trinity	Smith, Trinity
Parker, Jesus	Mackie, John's	Dale, Trinity
Pulling, Corpus	M'Millan, Christ's	Hannam, John's
Galpin, Trinity	Arnsranger, Jesus	Richardson, Corpus
Kieser, Trinity	Atmore, John's	Lutynes, Trinity
Trotter, Trinity	Woodhouse, Trinity	Holdsforth, Sidney
Fowler, Christ's	Hall	Lambert, Pembroke
	Harding, Corpus	Collins, Trinity
		Thomas, John's

A meeting of the leading members of the medical profession and of the principal scientific men of the day was held on Tuesday at the College of Physicians, to form an association for the advancement of medical research. Sir William Jenner, who presided, explained that the association would be founded on a wide basis, and would comprehend research in medicine, in therapeutics, in the effect of sewer gases, and kindred subjects. Resolutions to establish the society, and framing its institution, were proposed by the Master of the Rolls, the President of the Royal Society, Sir James Paget, Dr. Quain, and others, and were passed unanimously.

## THE SHARE LIST WILL CLOSE FOR TOWN AND COUNTRY ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, APRIL 5.

**THE CALORIC ENGINE AND "SIREN" FOG SIGNALS COMPANY (LIMITED).** Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, and 1880. Capital £250,000, in 25,000 shares of £10 each. FIRST ISSUE OF 10,000 SHARES AT PAR, of which 2500 have already been subscribed. Payable—£1 on application, £3 on allotment, £3 three months after allotment. It is not anticipated any call beyond the above-mentioned £7 per share will be required. (Shares will be allotted in priority of application.)

**DIRECTORS.**  
 Rear-Admiral Sir WILLIAM HEWITT, V.O., K.C.B., Chairman.  
 GEORGE BROCKLEBANK, Esq. (Director of the General Steam Navigation Company).  
 JOHN H. HAY, Esq. (late of the Admiralty, Whitehall).  
 RICHARD REVEY, Esq. (the Royal Mail Steamship Company).  
 ELLIS WAKELIN, Esq. (late of Glasgow).  
 JOSHUA WILKINSON, Esq.  
 \* Professor HOLMES.

\* Will join the Board after the allotment of shares.  
**BANKERS.**  
 Messrs. Brown, Jamson, and Co., London.  
 Messrs. W. Williams, Brown, and Co., Leeds.  
 SECRETARY (per tem.)—Frederic Howard, Esq.  
 Offices: 3, Colthall-buildings, Bank, E.C.

**ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.**  
 This Company has been formed to acquire the established business, the freehold works in Southwark, and the various English and foreign patents of Professor Holmes and Mr. J. Buckett, for the Caloric Engines and well-known "Siren" Foghorn signaling Apparatus, with the latest improvements, from which considerable profits have been and are being made at the present time.

The Caloric Engines have been sold to foreign Governments, corporate bodies, &c. to the extent of upwards of £20,000, and having been thoroughly tried and found to give complete satisfaction, it has been determined to manufacture them on a large scale, in order to introduce them to the public in sizes suitable for the general purposes of manufacturers and others.

As the "Buckett" Caloric Engine, compared with the gas-engine, can be worked at a saving of nearly 75 per cent, the Directors feel justified in anticipating its rapid and general adoption.

From the manufacture and sale of these engines a very large revenue is expected. The Directors fully anticipate that this branch of the business will produce alone an income sufficient to pay a handsome dividend on the share capital; but, irrespective of this, the acquisition by the Company of the "Siren" Foghorn Patents offers such scope for the employment of their capital, that it is difficult to estimate the extent of the probable business.

The value of the well-known "Siren" foghorns of Professor Holmes is now fully recognised, the system being the only successful one extant, having been thoroughly tried by various Governments and corporate bodies with the most complete success.

Contracts have just been completed for the Russian Government, from whom additional orders to a large extent are expected; whilst the New South Wales, the Norwegian, and the Belgian Governments are in treaty for apparatus to the value of many thousands of pounds.

The "Siren," after searching trials conducted under the direction of the Captain of H.M.S. Excellent, is now officially adopted by the Admiralty for use on her Majesty's ships, and will doubtless be applied throughout the service.

Contracts have within the past few days been completed with the Corporation of the Trinity House and with the Commissioners of Northern Lights for a license to use the "Siren" on all their stations, at a royalty of £20 for every station at which it is used. These stations exceed 20 in number.

The leading public journals have fully tested the value of these inventions, as will be seen by the editorial Press notices accompanying the Prospectus.

The following are some of the leading customers for Caloric Engines and "Sirens," from whom orders have been executed to the value of upwards of £50,000.

The Admiralty of the Admiralty. The Russian Government. The Honorable Corporation of the Trinity House. The German Government.

The Commissioners of Northern Lights. The Danish Government. The Commissioners of Irish Lights. The Dutch Government. The Mersey Dock and Harbour Board. The Canadian Government.

Applications for shares may be made by letter, addressed to the Secretary at the Offices of the Company, where Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be had, or to the Bankers.

Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full. The Caloric Engine can be seen at work at 80, London-wall, E.C.

**THE CALORIC ENGINE AND "SIREN" FOG SIGNALS COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
**FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.**

To the Directors of the Caloric Engine and "Siren" Fog Signals Company, Limited, Gentlemen.—Having paid to you by credit at Messrs. Brown, Jamson, and Co., the sum of £2, being a deposit of £1 per share on shares in the above Company, I hereby request you to allot me that number of shares of £10 each, of which I agree to accept the same, or any less number that may be allotted to me, subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association, and to pay the sum of £3 per share on allotment, and the further calls as they may be made, in accordance with the terms of the prospectus, and I request that my name may be placed upon the Register of Members in respect to the shares so allotted.

Name in full .....  
 Address .....  
 Profession or Business .....  
 Date .....  
 1882.







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**MUSIC.**  
 Goo Up! Polka .. D'Albert.  
 Waldeck Waltz .. D'Albert.  
 Nearest and Dearest Waltz .. D'Albert.  
 Patience Waltz and Quadrille .. D'Albert.  
 Olivette Lancers and Polka .. D'Albert.  
 Olivette Lancers and Polka .. D'Albert.  
 Drink, Popsy, Drink, Polka .. D'Albert.  
 Venetia Waltz .. Caroline Lowthian.  
 Je l'Aime Valse .. Waldtrufel.  
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 Price 2s. each net.

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Thine Alone .. A. H. Behrend.  
 'Tis for the Best .. Madame Sainton-Dolby.  
 Sung by Mr. Edward Lloyd.  
 The Joyful Beggar .. Mrs. Arthur Goodve.  
 Sung by Mr. Barrington Footle.  
 AEI (Evermore) .. A. H. Behrend.  
 Sung by Mr. F. King.  
 In the twilight of our love .. A. Sullivan.  
 (Drawing-room version of "Silver" it is the raven  
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 Janotha .. Moment Musical.  
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 Lord Duppil .. Gavotte, Solo or Duet.  
 Jules de Nival .. Ländlerische Dance.  
 Gotsford Dick .. Echoes of the Hunt (Fantasia on  
 Whyte-Melville's Hunting Songs).  
 G. J. Rubini .. Odette.  
 G. F. Kendall .. Margery, Old English Dance.  
 G. F. Kendall .. Old English Dance.  
 Price 2s. each net.

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W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Now being  
 performed at the Savoy Theatre with enormous success.  
 Libretto .. 1s.  
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 All the following sent post-free for half price.

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Bayton Smith's Fantasia .. 4 0  
 Duffo, Duet .. 5 0  
 Kune's Fantasia .. 4 0  
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 Fred. Godfrey's Grand Selection. (As played by all the  
 Military Bands) .. 4 0  
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TWAS ONLY A YEAR AGO, LOVE.  
 A CREOLE LOVE SONG.  
 THOUGHTS AT SUNRISE.  
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Seven stops, including Sub-bass and Octave Coupler.  
 Elegant Carved Walnut Case. 18 guineas.

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ORGAN. Five octaves, ten stops, four sets of reeds, two  
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VICTORIA CASE. Twelve stops, five sets of reeds, sub-  
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GRAND ORGAN, 15 Stops, 9 Sets of Reeds, and Com-  
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ORGAN, Style 119. Organ Pipe Front, handsomely  
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ORGAN MODEL. Two clavers, two and a half octave  
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## D'ALMAINE'S PIANOS HALF PRICE.

In consequence of a change of partnership, the whole of  
 this splendid stock, perfected with all the improvements of the  
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**NATIONAL SONG** by ALFRED  
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 STANFORD. Sung by Mr. Santley.

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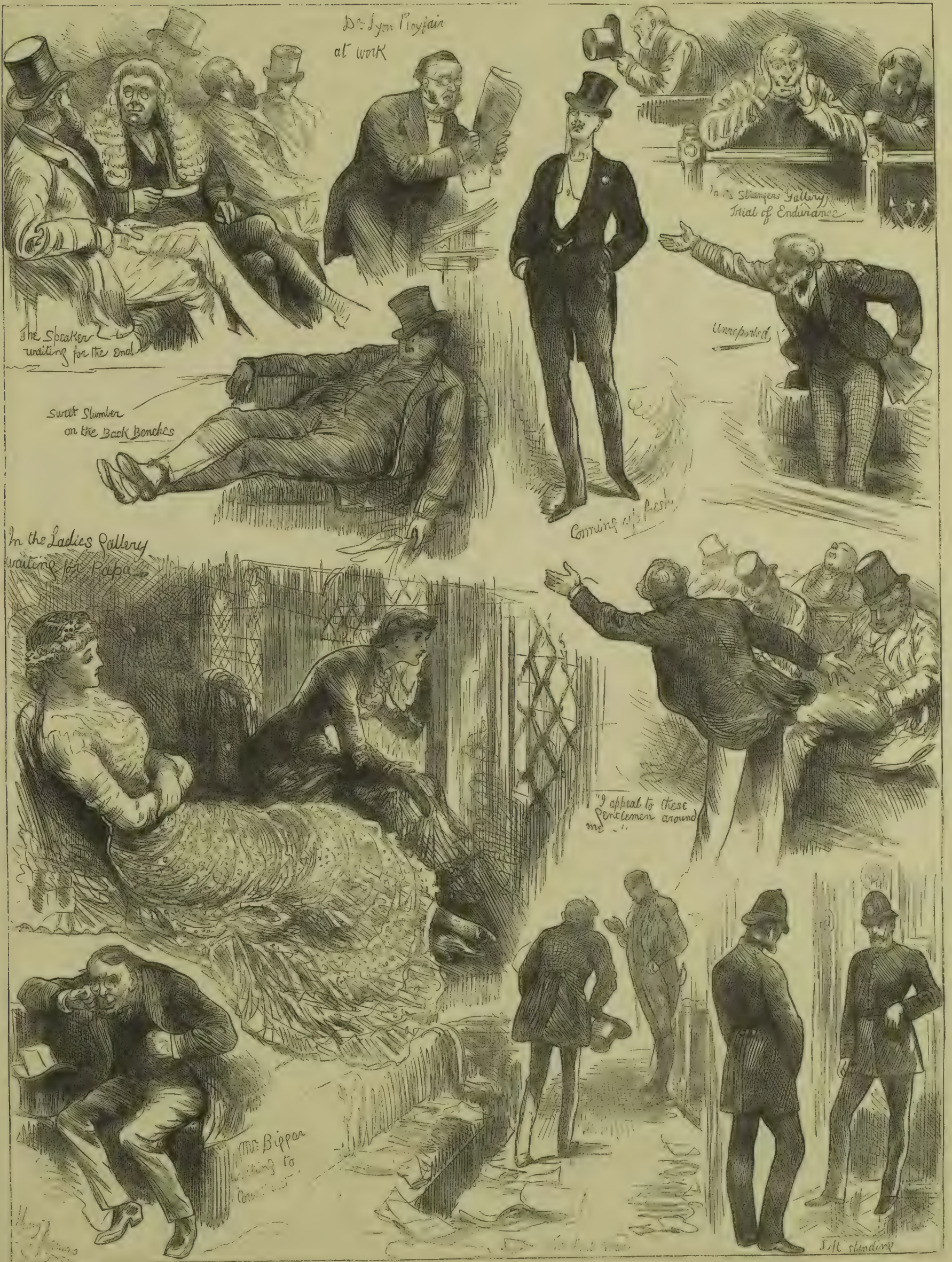
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## SPRING EXHIBITIONS.

## FRENCH GALLERY.

The spring exhibitions seem to come upon us this year with a burst, and unawares. It is true that the Dudley Gallery, like an early harbinger of spring, came with its rather immature products some weeks back, and there have been two or three minor shows since; but on Saturday last there were no less than four "private views," two at least being of importance, and inviting us in the aggregate to inspect over 1200 pictures, to say nothing of scores of studios whose doors were open that day and the next ("picture Sunday") to afford a pre-private view of works destined for the Royal Academy and the Grosvenor Gallery! But surely it is impolitic to provide so surfeiting a feast for one day. The committee and managers of the several galleries would assuredly have consulted the convenience of the public, and therefore their own interest, in making these private views fall on successive weeks—not to speak of the impossible task they impose on the art-critic. The art-critic may pretend to be infallible; but he is mortal after all: he has not the eyes of Argus to see with, nor the hands of Briareus to write withal, nor, bark he ever so fiercely, has he the throats of Cerberus.

For our part, we cannot pretend to offer more than general impressions of all that we conscientiously examined—so far as aching head and eye-balls and spine would permit—in order to prepare this article. Into those impressions some comparisons inevitably entered; and, as those comparisons were the reverse of flattering to our insular prejudices, the folly of challenging them by the simultaneous opening of these exhibitions is the more apparent. It so happens that the display at the French gallery is the best we remember to have seen there for years, but that at the Society of British Artists seems to be below the recent level. The society evidently suffers under the strain of providing two exhibitions in the year. To render the comparison a fair one weighty considerations have, of course, to be borne in mind; for while in the one we have very few productions by our leading English artists, in the other we have the *fine fleur* of several Continental schools. After all due deductions, however, the comparative absence of training in all the higher branches of art education is still painfully apparent among the rank and file of English painters. As for the two exhibitions at Mr. McLean's and Messrs. Tooth's—both of which appear to be below the average, and contain little to repay critical examination—we were chiefly struck with the unworthy character of several of the "pot-boilers" which certain popular English artists supply to dealers, and through them to a too indulgent public.

In attempting a survey in some detail of the mass of works awaiting notice we commence with the display at the French Gallery, Pall-mall—an exceptionally good one as already intimated. A picture by Professor L. C. Müller—"An Almée's Admirers"—again deservedly occupies a post of honour. A dancing-girl is performing the undulating movements of an Eastern dance, arms and feet and lissom body acting in slow cadence to the monotonous thumping and scraping of very primitive musical instruments, in the midst of a circle of Egyptians, Arabs, Nubians, and other of the mixed races of Egypt. The wealth of character in the heads of the motley crowd of spectators—hideous enough in several instances, it must be confessed, as they leer and grin their admiration under the blinding sunlight, is most powerfully rendered; and equally so the incidence of the strong cast shadows, yet without harshness. The colouring is superb throughout. Extremely broad in effect, yet complete in every detail, it would be difficult to find a technical shortcoming in this very masterly work. "An Arab Home," by the same, shows a squalid barn-like interior, shared, with the human inmates, by a number of pigeons—like the Irishmen and his pigs or the Italian peasant and his chickens or goats—and calculated to disillusion those who regard everything Oriental as romantic. The chiaroscuro of this interior is fully as fine in its way as the sunlight effects of the other picture.

Another work of great mark is Bastien Lepage's "Mendicant," from the Paris Salon—a full-length, lifesize, or nearly lifesize, figure of an old beggar turning from a cottage door with a crust of bread, received from a little girl, that he is thrusting into his wallet. To the sordid aspect of this tattered, grizzled outcast, with misery marked in every lineament, as a fitting subject for pictorial representation, objections may be made such as are raised to the characters of Zola's novels; but to us the figure is intensely pathetic, while the wonderful veracity with which the face and hands are given place the work in the very first rank as realistic art. The grey tone of the colouring finds a pleasant echo in the remarkable frame, with its ornament of natural branches and leaves of ivy preserved by oxydised deposit. Another work, by E. Buland, is very noticeable for its original treatment of a subject trite enough, at least in ancient art—that of the "Annunciation." This, though relating to the opposite pole of imaginative sacred art, is also naturalistic as regards the Virgin, who, as she kneels, her eyes closed and her hands groping as in a trance, with white raiment and star-spangled veil, might be a modern French girl at her first communion. But the announcing angel is conventional, and loses in interest proportionately. And to the white hazy "scumble" that seems to cover the whole representation, though imaginative and of obvious intention, it will be difficult for a colour-loving eye to reconcile itself. Jules Breton, in "The End of the Day" (25)—three girls returning from hoeing and other field labour—is true to himself in the unsophisticated record of French peasant life, which yet is grand in sentiment and noble in its mode of expression. His prominent pupil, P. Billet, is also represented. By Dargelas, Paul Seignac, and others of the Ecouen school, there are pretty pleasing pictures of child-life; but the school appears to be declining with the decline of its leading spirit, Edouard Frère. Some of the "past masters" of the French school are also represented, such as Corot, including his lovely "Idyll," so exquisitely etched by Brunet-Debains, Diaz, C. Jacque, &c. A. Maignan's picture (53) of the blind Admiral Carlo Zeno led by his granddaughter to embrace the trophy of his ancient victories in the vestibule of St. Mark's is effective, but rather showy and conventional. A small example of Berne-Bellecour (59); another of E. Feytaud (46), somewhat photographic in its blackness and precision; a figure of a girl by E. Hublin (52), a picture by Laugée (171), and good examples of artists of various nationalities identified with the French school—such as Schreyer (8), Van Marcke (151), Pasini, and others—likewise deserve mention. The French school, it will be seen, is in rather greater force this year—decidedly to the advantage of the exhibition.

The German and Scandinavian schools are still, however, largely laid under contribution. After the works of Professor Müller, already noticed, the most prominent pictures of these schools are the landscapes of Heffner. The two largest of these are "On the Banks of Lake Starnberg" and "The Last Glimpse before the Gloaming"—the former embracing a wide view of the flat district about the lake, and especially admirable for the subtle draughtsmanship of the distance as it recedes in successive reaches; the other presenting more striking features in the groups of nearly leafless trees, and the focus of waning light, foiled by rain-clouds. Carl Heffner's forte lies evidently

in aerial and linear perspective—in the delicate rendering in vast spaces of cloudland, and their reflected counterpart in water. But should it be felt that his art is more or less restricted in subject as in method, the impression will be removed by inspecting a series of studies from nature, as varied as they are spirited and charming, which will be found on the first floor of the gallery. A picture (9) by Anker of a mother who has brought her sick child to the village quack, is strong and characteristic in passages, if somewhat commonplace, as a whole. "In the Spring Time" (13), by F. A. Kaulbach, has a dainty *chic* in the figures that might seem rather French than German, but the landscape background is rather too rapid. N. Gysis' picture of a boy wincing under the rude operations of "An Amateur Barber" (73) is vigorous, both in characterisation and execution. O. Seiler's amusing "Ex Fumo dare Lucem" (184)—a painter contemplating his picture as he smokes a pipe, and other works by the same, would be regarded as marvels of minute elaboration had not Meissonnier distanced all competitors on the same miniature scale. Von Bochmann's landscapes with figures—so truthful in aspect, though not altogether satisfactory in colour; Kaufman's studies of character; Braith's cattle-pieces; and examples of G. Max, Munthe, Wahlberg, and others, are also noticeable works of the same schools. The Italian and Hispano-Roman schools are more worthily represented than heretofore in works by Capobianchi, L. Jimenez, Agrassot, Santoro, Andreotti, Michetti, Valles, Rotta, Rico, and Del Campo. The spirit, brilliancy, and truth of these works are beyond question: they have all the freshness, naiveté, and vigour of virile youth. Foremost among them is Capobianchi's "Tir à la Cible" (3), a scene in a Roman atrium, with children shooting at a target. All the multifarious details of this picture testify to familiarity with classical lore, while the clear and brilliant colouring, the spirited yet precise handling, and the force of light and shade render it one of the very choicest gems of the gallery. "A Musical Jury" (41) with figures in costumes of the end of the eighteenth century, by L. Jimenez, is also an elaborate and beautiful work, but the colouring has a certain stony hardness, lacking atmospheric influences. Of the more familiar Dutch school there are small but good examples of Israels, J. Maris, A. Mauve, Sadec, &c., but on these we need not dwell.

Notices of the Exhibitions at the Society of British Artists and at the galleries of Messrs. Tooth and McLean are unavoidably postponed till next week.

## ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

## MECHANISM OF THE EAR.

Professor McKendrick, in his tenth lecture, given on Tuesday, March 21, continued his explanation of the physical properties of sound, and illustrated by numerous experiments the characters of pitch, intensity, and quality. He then, aided by models, described the functions of the various parts of the ear. The external ear acts as a resonator for the higher tones, more especially for those of the human voice. Thus the external auditory canal resounds to the notes E and G in the fourth octave (that is, to tones produced by 2640 to 3168 vibrations per second). The movements of the membrana tympani and of the ossicles of the ear were also described. The tensor tympani tightens the drum-head and makes it more sensitive to high tones, whilst it deadens the effect of powerful low ones. The chain of bones acts like a lever, the length of the arms of which tends to diminish the extent of movement of the base of the stirrup-bone, acting in the internal ear, whilst the force is increased. The function of the chain of bones is to diminish the amplitude of the movement of the drum-head, whilst the force is increased. The movements of the individual bones bear a fixed relation to each other; but move as a whole, so that the internal ear receives from the base of the stirrup a number of little pushes or impulses corresponding to the vibrations of the tone. There are also corresponding vibrations of the membrane covering the round window. By means of the Eustachian tube the pressure of the air on both sides of the drum-head is equalised. The structure of the very intricate cochlea was next described; and also the grounds on which Helmholtz and others formed the theory that it is an apparatus tuned in some way to tones corresponding to the range of the human ear. Where our knowledge of the minute structure of the cochlea is deficient in regard to this theory was referred to, and the Professor suggested that possibly the waves of sound may not cause portions of the cochlea to vibrate, but may produce some direct influence on the nervous tissue itself. In conclusion, it was explained how the cochlea may be supposed to act as an analyser of compound waves. As the ear pays no attention to wave form, so many wave forms may produce the same sensation of tone.

## RESEMBLANCES OF LIGHT AND SOUND.

Professor Tyndall, in his second lecture, given on Thursday, March 23, resumed his illustrated explanations of the phenomena of the convergence and divergence of light and sound by means of lenses. After explaining how light is intercepted by an ordinary cloud composed of transparent air and water, he showed how that he termed an acoustic cloud is formed by heated air rising from a gas gridiron and mingling with cold air, and also showed how sound is cut off by such a cloud. This was proved by the sound of a reed which affected a sensitive flame when not intercepted by such a cloud, by means of which also he produced echoes. He next exhibited a fine spectrum of the electric light and a series of tuning-forks; and, after commenting on their analogies, stated that, as there are invisible rays beyond both the violet and red ends of the spectrum, so there are both low and high tones inaudible to ordinary ears. The absorption of light was shown by means of a sodium flame, causing a black line to replace the yellow band in the spectrum. The absorption of sound was demonstrated by two tuning-forks in unison: when a sounding one was silenced, its fellow took up the sound as it were by sympathy. In a brief biographical sketch, the marvellous precocity of Dr. Thomas Young in literature and science was commented on. He was born in 1773, and in May, 1801, he had mastered the principle of interference in all its fruitfulness, and in the same year was appointed professor in the Royal Institution. Dr. Tyndall then read a specimen of Mr. Brougham's acrimonious attack, in the *Edinburgh Review*, on Dr. Young and the undulatory theory, long opposed, but now universally received. The lecture concluded with beautiful exhibitions of the colours of thin plates, &c.; it was also shown how certain combinations of the waves of light produce darkness, and how certain combinations of waves of sound produce silence.

## ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

Professor Ayrton, F.R.S., gave the discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, March 24. In his introductory remarks, after commenting on the development of our present railway system, through the genius and labours of Stephenson and others, he pointed out some of its effects, more especially the great weight of the locomotive engine, and the consequent

waste of steam-power in driving it, and the increased cost of maintenance of the line, bridges, &c. He then referred to the objections to the employment of compressed air, gas, and water, as sources of motive power. The attention of engineers, therefore, was turned to electricity as an available transmitter of energy, safer and more economical than the present system. This object, it was said, is now attained. The potential energy of coal has still to be employed, since one twentieth of it can be converted into electric energy. In 1831 Faraday discovered that a current of electricity can be produced by the rotation of a magnet and a coil of wire; but it was not till 1860 that Pacinotti showed how practically a continuous current can be obtained from a number of intermittent currents. In 1872 Gramme constructed a large working machine. Professor Ayrton fully illustrated his subject by a series of experiments, and also exhibited magnified photographs, specially representing Siemens' electric railway at Berlin. He then described the results of the experimental researches of Professor Perry and himself relating to electric railways, and explained the way in which they had succeeded in removing some of the disadvantages incident to the use of electric energy as a motive power, such as waste of power by leakage; and also explained how the carriages could be illuminated by electricity; and, in conclusion, expressed the hope that eventually by its agency railways would be constructed combining great speed, perfect safety, and economy. At the close of the discourse a circular model of the proposed railway, in four sections, illustrating the block system, was successfully set in action.

## MANIFESTATIONS OF VOLCANIC ACTIVITY.

Professor Seeley, in his second lecture, given on Saturday last, March 25, stated that the records of the outburst of the eruption which formed the volcano formally showed that ashes preceded the flow of lava. When the sequence of phenomena was complete an eruption began with trembling of the rocks and noises, which both resulted from a rending of the rocks by the explosive forces beneath; then steam escaped, and with it fine dust. The dust was partly formed by expansion of the steam blowing the rock out into thin films, and partly by trituration of the substances in the volcanic throat, which process was sometimes carried so far that the crater became enlarged into a pit, in which a lake formed. As the steam diminishes, the fragments thrown out become larger, and at last spongy rock issues, which is succeeded by compact rock. The history of the modification of the cone of Vesuvius was traced as evidence of the way in which a cone is reconstructed at the close of an eruption. With the closing of the throat cracks appear, from which issue steam, and springs, and mud. Hot springs mark the last step in the decay of volcanic action, though as they are sometimes eruptive, as in geysers, they may present the phenomena of volcanic eruptions without the outbursts of rock. The occurrence of volcanoes along fissures near to the sea was cited in illustration of the Professor's view that a volcano is a spring in which the waters have become heated by contact with rock, which has been compressed in a region undergoing upheaval. Deep beneath the surface the heated materials held in solution by the waters were deposited in mineral veins, and the same denudation which exposed the mineral veins at the surface often produced a volcanic eruption by reducing the pressure.

## MR. GLADSTONE AT HARROW.

Last Saturday the Prime Minister, with Princess Louise and Mrs. and the Misses Gladstone, visited Harrow, in order to witness the trial of Mr. Baillie Hamilton's new musical instrument. After some selections on the instrument had been played, Mr. Gladstone made a few remarks, in the course of which he said:—

For twelve or thirteen years before I filled the office which I now occupy I was a Minister of the Crown under four Prime Ministers, and the whole of those years but one were passed under the auspices of a Harrow man. That portion of my life commenced under Sir Robert Peel; it was continued under Lord Aberdeen, and it was further continued under Lord Palmerston—three of the distinguished names that appear upon the long roll so dear to Harrow. If, my friends, belonging to another great and ancient school in this country, I have no title of sympathy upon that special ground to address you, yet neither is there any disqualification or disability in the fact, because these great schools which belong to us are dear to us all as Englishmen: they are rivals in an honourable competition; but they are also sisters bound together by mutual respect and by warm affection. There is plenty of room for them all. In this line wherein we are set there is no want of work to do; the only want is that of workmen adequate to the task that is before them; and I rejoice to think, as much as if I had been one of yourselves, that there never was a period when Harrow was more worthy of the great fame she has attained in former times; or when she exhibited a more admirable organisation, or was more full of the richest promises for the future. Let me deviate for one moment to say that I am glad to see that it is a delight to you to connect yourselves with the name and with the glorious epoch of Queen Elizabeth. There is a fashion, and I think it is a glorious fashion, of deifying that great Queen. No doubt when the historical student examines her character as a woman he may detect in it this flaw or that flaw; but you, gentlemen, when you apply yourselves to your historical studies, you cannot fail to have your attention drawn by so great and magnificent a figure, and I entreat you, whenever you are tempted to pass a remark upon her human infirmities, never to forget the immeasurable debt which every Englishman owes to the memory and name of Queen Elizabeth.

A novel competition in hairdressing was held last week in Holborn Townhall, under the auspices of the Société du Progrès de la Coiffure. In the first competition the prizes offered were a gold, silver, and bronze medal respectively. The competitors belonged to numerous nationalities, the condition being that they were engaged in London establishments. Nine young ladies acted in the capacity of models. The first prize was awarded by the jury to a young Englishman for a comparatively simple kind of headgear, and a Frenchman came second. The prizes for the next competition were for the two best specimens of coiffures. On this occasion thirteen ladies came forward. The winner of the first prize was a Belgian, who with simple materials contrived a handsome coiffure.

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## THE DEPARTURE OF JUMBO.

The great African elephant, of the estimated weight of six and a half tons, whose reluctance to quit the Regent's Park Gardens of the Zoological Society of London, for a voyage to his new owners in America, has excited both sympathy and amusement, is now far away on the Atlantic voyage to New York. On Wednesday last week, between nine and twelve o'clock at noon, the keepers managed to get Jumbo securely bound and boxed up in the huge timber cage, nearly as heavy as himself, constructed for his carriage to the trans-Atlantic seaport. In the afternoon of the same day, it was dragged by a powerful team of dray-horses out of the Gardens of the Zoological Society; and on Friday it reached the Docks, travelling by way of Albany-street, Euston-road, King's-cross, Gray's-inn-road, Clerkenwell-road, Old-street, Commercial-street, and Leman-street, to St. Katharine's Docks, near the Tower, a distance of four miles and a half. At St. Katharine's Docks, the box, with the elephant in it, was hoisted by a steam-crane or "derrick" on board a barge, which conveyed it down the river to Millwall. Here, on Thursday afternoon, it was lifted from the barge, in the manner shown by our front-page Engraving, and was placed on a quay or landing-stage of the docks, where it remained till Friday.

On that day, the steam-ship Assyrian Monarch, which had been loading cargo and coaling on the opposite side of the dock, was warped over to the quay where the elephant was to be put on board. The Assyrian Monarch "dressed ship," with the signal code bunting floating the American ensign on the fore and mizen masts, the Union Jack at the stem and the English red ensign at the stern, and the house flag of the Company on the mainmast. A large company of guests had been invited by the owners to witness the embarkation of Jumbo. During the morning a staff of workmen were employed making a temporary deck over the hatchway of the orlop deck for the box to stand upon, and this was caulked and lead-lined by a quarter past two, at which time word was given to get ready. The two keepers, Newman and Scott, placed themselves on the little platform of the cage in front of Jumbo, and the hoisting immediately commenced. The American, "Elephant Bill," stood at the corner, giving directions to the workmen so as to prevent any unnecessary swaying by the men having hold of the guiding-ropes, while Scott leaned down, patting Jumbo's trunk and keeping him from moving more than could be helped. The previous experiences of such aerial locomotion had apparently not been lost on the elephant, and he gave no trouble to anyone. Quickly the box rose to a height sufficient to clear the bulwarks, then was traversed over the hatch, and lowered gently to its resting place, the whole work being completed in exactly eight minutes from the time "Hoist away" was sounded. When it was pronounced "All right" by Newman, who quickly surveyed its position, three ringing cheers were given by those on deck, and responded to from the shore. The derrick was then released, and the ship returned to its old moorings, opposite Messrs. Patton's warehouse, while the carpenters went to work to fix the cage, so that, in the event of bad weather, there could be no possibility of its shifting. Congratulations were loud on all sides as to the expeditious way in which the business had been carried out; indeed nothing could have been more perfect. As soon as Jumbo was in position, a large number of the visitors crowded upon the main deck to look at him. As this was directly opposite his eyes, he became somewhat alarmed, and began to plunge slightly, but a word or two from his keepers and the polite removal of some of his admirers reassured him, and he again resumed his equanimity. In the course of the afternoon he once or twice trumpeted a little, and appeared uneasy, but he would doubtless in a day or two become accustomed to his strange surroundings. As the vessel was busy taking in cargo, with her steam derricks all the while at work, the unusual noises and confinement must have seemed very strange to the poor beast, and the only wonder was that he took everything so well.

The food provided for the elephant upon his passage, which will be about thirteen days, is two tons of hay, three sacks of oats, two of biscuits, and one of onions, a delicacy of which Jumbo is exceedingly fond. After his bestowal on board he was given a good meal, which he seemed thoroughly to enjoy.

Jumbo does not appear to have suffered in any way from his removal, with the exception of a few slight abrasions over the eyes and nose, and close to the ears, which he got when struggling so violently when first confined. He has, however, got a trick of rubbing his trunk backwards and forwards along the bar in front of him; so to prevent him hurting himself in this way it will be covered with rolls of canvas.

The visitors were invited by the owners to a luncheon in the saloon of the vessel, Mr. Patton presiding at one table, and Mr. Vickers at the other. Those present included General Merritt, the United States Consul-General; Mr. Sheriff Ogg, Mr. Under-Sheriff M'Diarmid, Sir Joseph Fayrer, Colonel Stuart Wortley, Mr. Edward M'Leon, Chairman of the Joint Committee of the Mansion House Jewish Refugee Fund and the Jewish Board of Guardians; Mr. A. B. Bartlett, Superintendent of the Zoological Gardens; Mr. Clarence Bartlett; Mr. Davis, Messrs. Barnum and Co.'s agent; Major-General Paget; Mr. Rendell, agent to Baroness Burdett-Coutts; Captain Rose, O.S.I.; Captain Wilson; Colonel Birt, the Manager of the Docks; Mr. Tallett, Superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; and a number of other ladies and gentlemen. Two or three complimentary toasts were proposed; and advantage was taken of the opportunity to present a gold medal to the American elephant keeper, Mr. Newman, as a token of the respect and esteem he had gained amongst his English friends during his sojourn here. Mr. Bartlett replied for "The Zoological Society of England," in doing so giving a short history of Jumbo. No one, he said, liked the elephant more than he did. He was an extraordinarily good-tempered beast, and while he had many friends he had not an enemy in the world. At the same time he was subject to periodical outbreaks, which from his immense strength made him, although the most amiable, the most dangerous animal that Mr. Bartlett had ever known. The concluding remark of Mr. Bartlett that he would like to see Jumbo again in England some day, and that if not, perhaps he might go to America to look at him, was received with loud cheers. Mr. Sheriff Ogg responded for the City of London, and the health of Jumbo and a safe passage to him were enthusiastically drunk.

Later in the day many of the emigrants, who, to the number of six hundred, have taken passage in the Assyrian Monarch, came on board. Amongst them were about seventy Russian refugee Jews, who arrived in England a week since, and are being sent out by the Joint Committee that sits at the Mansion House. The poor fellows, with their wives and families, brought their few possessions on board with them, and expressed much thankfulness for the kindness they had received. Their quarters are aft, at the other end of the ship from where Jumbo is bestowed, so that neither party can in any way annoy the other. It may be mentioned that the commander of the vessel, Captain Harrison, has on two previous

occasions travelled with elephants; as in 1864 he took out a young one, which died on the passage, and in 1866 three others from London to New York for Mr. Barnum. On the last occasion, he was on board the Daniel Webster, a sailing-ship, which was dismasted in a severe gale, and after forty-five days of knocking about got back into Cork harbour, where the vessel was two months refitting. All that time the elephants were on board quite well, and they were delivered safely at the end of the voyage.

The Assyrian Monarch, which is a fine steam-ship, built of steel, belonging to the "Monarch" line of the Royal Exchange Shipping Company, left Millwall Docks at five o'clock on Saturday morning. She was slowly towed down the Thames to Gravesend, which she reached at eight o'clock. Her passage was eagerly watched by multitudes of spectators in boats and ships, and on the banks of the river, who loudly cheered Jumbo at his departure from England. He repeatedly trumpeted, as it were in reply to these friendly acclamations, if it was not from some disturbance of mind at feeling the gentle motion of the vessel. Mr. Tallett, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, remained on board; and at Gravesend, about one in the afternoon, Lady Burdett-Coutts, the benevolent patroness of that society, came on board with her husband and his brother and other friends. They visited poor captive Jumbo in his box, and gave him a parting feast of buns; after which her Ladyship inspected the accommodation for the human emigrants to America, and kindly spoke with the Jewesses from Russia, the victims of a cruel and stupidly barbarous persecution, who had, like other afflicted people all over the world, heard the fame of her Christian bounty in the land from which they fled. The ship was officially inspected by order of the Board of Trade the same afternoon, and did not leave Gravesend till six o'clock; she went down only so far as the Nore that evening, but attempted to resume her voyage at daybreak on Sunday, in spite of a furious gale of wind blowing from the north-west. This obliged her to remain stationary an hour and a half, a league north of the Gull light-ship; the steamer, however, did not roll so much in the sea as many other vessels would have done. Mr. A. B. Bartlett, and Scott, the elephant keeper, of the London Zoological Society, were most attentive to Jumbo's comfort, and their presence seemed to afford the wise brute a great solace in the trying hour of his rude marine experiences, so soon after leaving the shore. The worthy Superintendent returned to London by landing at one of the Channel ports; and we beg here to offer him our best congratulations and commendations upon the success with which a most difficult service has been most skilfully and carefully performed. The Assyrian Monarch was signalled off the Lizard Point and the Scilly Isles on Monday afternoon, when all was reported to be well on board.

## THE SICILIAN VESPERS.

On Friday last (yesterday), in the city of Palermo, the six hundredth anniversary of this famous historical event was commemorated by the beginning of a series of public festivities, which were to continue several days. Garibaldi, whose health is improved, has gone from Naples to be present at this national festival of Sicilian liberation from a foreign yoke. He arrived at Palermo on Tuesday, and was received with adoration. We borrow a short account of the "Sicilian Vespers" from a very useful work, the English translation of which, by Dr. J. D. Morell, LL.D., late H.M. Inspector of Schools, who has also completed the work to the present time, was recently published by Messrs. Longman, Green, and Co. This is the "Compendium of Italian History," by Giovanni Bosco, which is an approved text-book used in the high schools and lycées of Italy, and has already gone through five editions. Dr. Morell has judiciously altered some parts of the work to suit English readers; he has removed the first portion, which relates to the history of ancient Rome, and has made the narrative begin with the year A.D. 476, the date of the extinction of the Roman Western Empire. At the other end of the Italian history, which Bosco terminated with the Peace of Villafranca after the war of France and Italy against Austria in 1859, Dr. Morell supplies an original narrative of the wonderful transactions that have brought about the political unity and independence of that highly gifted nation. He relates the events of Garibaldi's expedition to Sicily and Naples, in 1860, and the overthrow of the Neapolitan Bourbons; the revolutions in Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and Romagna, with the annexation of Central Italy to the kingdom of Victor Emmanuel, and the conquest of Umbria and the Marches down to Ancona; the provisional establishment of the Italian capital at Florence in 1865; the cession of Venice by Austria, in the next year, consequent upon the defeat of Austria by Prussia; and lastly, in 1870, the overthrow of the Pope's temporal sovereignty in Rome, upon the withdrawal of the French garrison, leaving that city to become the metropolis of the whole Italian nation. These most interesting and important events of our own time are narrated by Dr. Morell concisely and summarily, but with a masterly hold of their practical sequence and bearing upon one another; and there is certainly no book that affords such a connected and precise exposition of the entire theme of modern Italian history. Bosco's account, in chapter the twenty-sixth, of the revolt of the Sicilians against the rule of the French Prince Charles of Anjou, who had entered Italy as champion of the Guelph party against the Ghibellines and the Germans, is here subjoined:—

"For seventeen years he (Charles of Anjou) reigned over the Two Sicilies; and during the whole time the people were ill-treated and despoiled by the Royal Commissioners, until the yoke became insupportable. The discontent was universal, and at last broke out into open rebellion, at Palermo, through an accident which I will now relate. Among those who suffered under the oppression of Charles was a certain John of Procida, whose goods had been confiscated by order of the King. He was a learned and noble citizen of Palermo; and, indignant at seeing the people of Sicily oppressed by the tyranny of the French, he excited Peter, King of Arragon, who had married a daughter of Manfred, to come to the conquest of the Sicilian kingdom. Many barons and other nobles awaited only some occasion to initiate the revolt; and the occasion was not long in presenting itself. On March 30, 1282, at the second Easter festival, a French soldier was so insolent as to lay hands upon a girl who was going modestly to her wedding. The bridegroom, coming then into conflict with the Frenchman, was killed. This insult inflamed the minds of the Sicilians; the desire to avenge their countryman spread itself amongst all the relations; and the cry arose, 'Death to the French!' All Palermo rose in arms; the people fell upon the French, and a horrible slaughter ensued. Other cities in Sicily did the same. This slaughter was termed 'The Sicilian Vespers,' because just as the people began to cry to arms, the vesper bells were beginning to ring. At the news of this uprising, Charles came with a numerous army to quiet the tumult; but, Peter of Arragon having just arrived, the Sicilians declared for him; and Charles, after many misfortunes, and chiefly in consequence of the grief he sustained in losing the kingdom

of Sicily, is supposed to have voluntarily brought about his own death in 1285. Peter of Arragon was now acknowledged King of Sicily, and by his paternal government repaired, in some measure, the evils caused by his predecessors."

We are indebted to Mr. J. Boyd for the photographs which we have engraved, representing first the Church of Santo Spirito, just outside the gates of the town of Palermo, where the vesper service was going on when the massacre of the French began; and, secondly, the Church of San Giovanni, at which the tocsin was sounded for the general onslaught. A memorial cross, of which Mr. Boyd has made us a sketch, was erected over the graves of those who perished in that terrible affray. The Sicilians, and the Italians of the mainland, are by no means animated with any hostile feeling towards the French; they regard this dire affair of the Vespers at Palermo simply as a protest against foreign domination.

## BENEVOLENT OBJECTS.

The anniversary dinner of the Asylum for Fatherless Children at Reedham will be held next Tuesday.

A bazaar of useful and fancy articles was held in Kensington Townhall on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, in aid of the French Protestant Evangelical Church in Bayswater.

The Drapers' Company have placed at the disposal of the London School Board four scholarships, two for boys and two for girls, each of the average value of £30 per annum, and tenable for four years.

Count Münster, the German Ambassador, presided on Thursday week over the seventy-sixth anniversary dinner of the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress, which was held at Willis's Rooms; the subscriptions being £2965.

The sixty-ninth anniversary festival of the London Orphan Asylum was held last week at the Albion Tavern, under the presidency of Sir Charles H. Mills, M.P., who was supported by about a hundred city gentlemen. The subscriptions amounted to £3445, including £200 from the chairman.

Lord Derby on Saturday last opened the hospital which has recently been erected at Bury, at a cost of some £13,000. In the afternoon he was entertained at dinner in the Philip's Hall, after which he spoke at some length on the advantages, direct and indirect, which hospitals conferred on the public.

A donation of £25 has been received by the St. John Ambulance Association from the Goldsmiths' Company. Grants for the extension in the City of classes to teach "first aid to the injured" have been made by the Court of Common Council, and several of the City Companies.

Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., presided last Saturday evening at the anniversary festival of the Artists' Benevolent Fund, which was held at the Freemasons' Tavern. The result of an appeal for assistance was a subscription-list of £800, which included the annual donation of 100 guineas from her Majesty and 55 guineas from the Artists' Annuity Fund.

At a meeting of the board of the Hospital Saturday Fund last Saturday it was stated that the hospitals had refused to allow the fund to be represented on their boards of management. A resolution was passed appointing Mr. Morley, M.P., and others to endeavour to arrive at an understanding with the hospitals and dispensaries on the subject.

The Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Lady Mayoress, paid a visit to the British Home for Incurables, Clapham-rise, last Saturday afternoon, and expressed themselves highly pleased with what they had seen. His Lordship presided at a dinner to celebrate the coming of age of the charity yesterday (Friday). This excellent charity is greatly in need of funds.

It is stated by the committee of the St. Mary's Home for Invalid Ladies at Bournemouth, in their annual report just issued, that they are entirely indebted for the wiping off of an adverse balance in their accounts to the Marchioness of Abergavenny, who, with the assistance of her friends, gave a concert in London, which realised a sum of about £230.

Yesterday week the nineteenth annual meeting of the governors of St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin was held at the Mansion House, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. The report presented to the meeting stated that the hospital had gradually advanced in usefulness and repute. Last year sixty-four in-patients and 2708 out-patients were attended. Prince Leopold, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke of Teck, have lately become patrons of the hospital.

A valuable gold watch and chain and a silver-mounted inkstand, each with a suitable inscription, have been presented to Sister Gray, of her Majesty's Nursing Service, Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, in recognition of her skill in nursing and her kindly and devoted attention to the sick and wounded officers during the last campaign in South Africa. The gifts were subscribed for by thirteen combatant officers and the medical officer, who were nursed by Sister Gray at the seat of war.

Two attractive amateur performances will be held at Cheltenham on the Wednesday and Thursday in Easter week for the benefit of the Malvern Home of Rest for Girls and Women, supported by the Girls' Friendly Society in the dioceses of Gloucester, Hereford, and Worcester. The characters will be undertaken by Lady Monckton, Miss F. Chatterton, Sir Charles Young, Bart., C. G. Allan, Esq., and F. C. Bentinck, Esq. Some of the pieces will be the same as those performed by the same talented party before Princess Frederica of Hanover at Hampton Court last August.

On Thursday week the annual meeting of the National Life-Boat Institution was held at the Mansion House, the Lord Mayor in the chair. The report, read by Mr. Lewis, the indefatigable secretary, stated that within the past twelve months eleven new life-boats were placed on the coasts, the total now being 271. During the year its life-boats saved 966 persons from wrecked vessels. The life-boats also helped to rescue 33 ships from destruction. Two gold medals, 33 silver medals and clasps, 46 votes of thanks inscribed on vellum, and £5783 were granted. The expenditure was large, exceeding the increase by £1362.

The Charity Organisation Society proposes to publish within a short period a Charities Register and Digest, which will consist of a classified register of charities in or available for the metropolis, and a digest of information respecting the legal, voluntary, and other means for the prevention and relief of distress and the improvement of the condition of the poor. The scheme of the register is based on an endeavour to give the public generally and the almsgiver a book of reference, which will afford a ready means of ascertaining how, when the circumstances of any case of distress have been learnt and considered, it may, so far as material resources are concerned, be effectually and suitably relieved.

The Albert Medal of the Second Class has been conferred on William Hinton for his gallantry, on Jan. 13 last at Hales-owen, in twice entering into a burning house and carrying out on each occasion a quantity of gunpowder, thereby, in all probability saving many lives.





JUMBO'S JOURNEY TO THE DOCKS.

SEE PAGE 315.



## OBITUARY.

## SIR S. H. DYER, BART.

Sir Swinnerton Halliday Dyer, tenth Baronet, of Tottenham, Middlesex, J.P., died on the 16th ult., at Westcott, Surrey. He was born June 4, 1833, the eldest son of Sir Thomas Swinnerton Dyer, Bart., by Mary Anne, his wife, daughter of Colonel J. A. Clement, R.A., and succeeded his father Oct. 31, 1878. Entering the Army, he served in the Crimea, including the siege of Sebastopol, the assault on the Redan, and other actions. For his services he received the medal with clasp, Turkish war medal, and the Order of the Medjidie, and he retired as Captain 8th Foot. Sir Swinnerton married, July 29, 1858, Helen Maria, eldest daughter of the late Rev. R. Croker, of Athlaca, and niece of Mr. T. O'Grady, of The Grange, county Limerick, and leaves two daughters and an only son and successor, now Sir Thomas Swinnerton Dyer, eleventh Baronet, born Oct. 6, 1859.

## SIR J. N. DICKINSON.

Sir John Nodes Dickinson, Knt., died at Rome on the 16th ult. He was born in 1806, son of Staff-Surgeon Nodes Dickinson, F.R.C.S., and received his education at Caius College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1832. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1840, and was successively Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales from 1844 to 1860, and Chief Justice there from 1860 to 1861. The honour of knighthood was conferred on him in 1860. He married, in 1844, Helen, daughter of Captain Henry F. Jauncey, R.N., of Dartmouth.

## SIR EDWARD SINCLAIR, M.D.

Sir Edward Burrows Sinclair, M.D., King's Professor of Midwifery, Trinity College, Dublin, died, on the 24th ult., in Sackville-street, Dublin, aged fifty-seven. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Richard Hartley Sinclair, Vicar of Cashel, by Eliza, his wife, daughter of Colonel Burrows. He graduated at the University of Dublin, and, having served as Assistant-Surgeon in the Army, became assistant-physician in the Rotundo Hospital. Besides being Professor in his old University, he was physician to Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital in Dublin. He received the honour of knighthood in 1880 in recognition of his public services in the training of soldiers' wives as nurses. Sir Edward married, August, 1849, Louisa, daughter of John Munn, M.D., of Dublin, and leaves issue.

## DR. KNOX.

The Rev. Thomas Francis Knox, D.D., died at the Oratory, South Kensington, on the 20th ult. He was born Dec. 24, 1822, the eldest son of the Hon. John Henry Knox (brother of the second Earl of Ranfurly), by Lady Mabella Josephine, his wife, daughter of the first Earl of Kilmorey; and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated first class in classics, being also second Chancellor's Medallist. Mr. Knox, a devoted friend of Fathers Faber and Dalgairns, was one of the earliest converts to Catholicity, and succeeded eventually to the office of head of the Oratorians in London.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Dr. Joseph Williams, of Cambridge Park, Twickenham, on the 20th ult., aged sixty-seven. He was author of several medical works.

Commander William Vicary, R.N., who was present as a midshipman on board the Achilles at the battle of Trafalgar, at his residence at Southsea, on the 21st ult., in the ninetyeth year of his age.

Colonel Samuel Burges Lamb, late 4th West India Regiment, on the 17th ult., at Plymouth, in his seventieth year. He served in the 10th Regiment in the Indian campaign 1857-8, and was present at the battle of Agra.

The Rev. Henry Bolton Power, for thirty-five years Incumbent of Bramley, Surrey, on the 18th ult., aged sixty-one. He was youngest son of Lieutenant-General Sir Manley Power, K.C.B., K.T.S., by Anne, his wife, daughter of Colonel Kingsmill Evans, of Lydiard House, county Monmouth.

Colonel Thomas Dyer, Madras Staff Corps, Deputy Adjutant-General, at Madras, in his fifty-second year. He was son of Mr. Thomas Dyer, of Ringwood, Hampshire, served, in 1858, with the Kurnool Movable Column and Sangor Field Division, and received medal and clasp.

Isabella Elizabeth, Lady Grant, widow of General Sir Lewis Grant, K.C.H., Colonel of the 96th Regiment, on the 19th ult., at 90, St. George's-square. Her Ladyship was only daughter of Mr. A. Grant, of Tullochgriban, N.B., was married in March, 1832, and left a widow in 1852.

Mr. William Chambers, J.P. and D.L. for the counties of Carmarthen and Cardigan, who took an active part as a magistrate in suppressing the Rebecca riots in 1843, and was presented with a handsome piece of plate in recognition of his services in bringing about a settlement of the grievances. He was in his seventy-third year.

Mr. William Newmarch, F.R.S., J.P., of Brook House, Adlestree, Surrey, at Torquay, aged sixty-two. He was many years manager in Glyn's Bank, and previously actuary of the Globe Insurance Company. He was known as a political economist and statistician, and wrote several useful treatises on different commercial topics.

Lady Louisa Spencer, on the 23rd ult., aged sixty-one. Her Ladyship was daughter of George, sixth Duke of Marlborough, by his first wife, Jane, eldest daughter of George, eighth Earl of Galloway, and was thus sister to the present Duke of Marlborough, K.G. She was married, July 4, 1845, to the Hon. Robert Charles Henry Spencer, and was left a widow June 17, 1881, having had two sons and one daughter.

Major-General Edward Moubray, late Royal Artillery, on the 17th ult., in Kensington Gardens-terrace, Hyde Park, in his fifty-seventh year. He was youngest son of the late Sir Robert Moubray, K.H., of Cockairny, in the county of Fife. He served in the Crimea, at Inkerman, the Tchernaya, and Sebastopol; had the medal, with two clasps, the Legion of Honour, the Sardinian and Turkish medals, and the fifth class of the Medjidie; and was made Major-General in 1872.

Professor Thomas Hill Green, M.A., at Oxford, on the 24th ult., at the age of forty-five. After a brilliant career as an undergraduate at Balliol, where he took his B.A. degree in 1859, and after writing the English Essay (1862), Mr. Green was made Fellow and Tutor of his college, and for many years undertook more especially the philosophic teaching of the Honour students. His great and recognised success in his work led to his appointment as Whyte's Professor of Moral Philosophy, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Wilson, the late President of Corpus Christi College. Mr. Green gave much time and attention to political and social questions, especially as they affected the welfare of the city of Oxford.

Lord John Manners was installed a Master of the Shipwrights' Company on Wednesday, at a dinner given at the Albion Tavern.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

J H R (Halifax, N.S.).—There are many books dealing with the gambits, and the latest is Mr. Cook's "Synopsis of the Openings."  
M C B (Hythe).—You shall have a report on the problem shortly.  
H W B.—In the position described we should take White for choice.  
F O N H (Liverpool).—You are right, as usual. Have you retired from problem composition altogether?  
D W K (Brighton).—Your problem is much too simple. The promotion of a Pawn puzzles very few persons nowadays.  
E J W W (Croydon).—We shall have pleasure in examining the problem.  
C W (Southport).—Thanks. The problem shall have our best attention.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1981 received from Rev John Wills (Portland U.S.A.); of Nos. 1981, 1982, and 1983 from J R H (Halifax, N.S.); of Nos. 1983 and 1984 from Subscriber (New London, U.S.A.); of No. 1984 from Emile Frau, E G Butler, and H N Van Dyke (Princeton, U.S.A.).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1985 received from B R B (Sofia, Bulgaria), H Hampton, Pilgrim, John Balfour, and C A Muller.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1986 received from A Russian Amateur (55, Avenue Marceau, Paris), Wiseman, Emile Frau, Barling Wills, G Meursius (Brussels), J H Rogers, G G (Abingdon), W H Gwynn, David Rowland (Pan), A Bagini (Venice), Carslake W Wood, Florence (Exeter), John Herbert Beadon, Matthew Hendrie (Liverpool), and H Hampton.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1987 received from H B Cryptotype, A Preston, W Furber, A Chapman, Z Ingold, G M Forster, Blair Hamilton Cochran, G S Jones, W H Gwynn, Victoria Rossi (Venice), J A B B Reynolds, Hereward, W J Haslam, E J Winter Wood, J A Green, Pingopia, E M Smith, John D Smith, R H Brooks, St. George, A R Street, Gyp, George Saint Junior, H Hampton, Pilgrim, H A L S, James L Hyland, Becklaw, E Gregson, Kiltimagh, G Warburton, Fitzwaraine, G Meursius (Brussels), W J Gotsche, Bosworth, James Dobson, Th A H (Lee), Ben Nevis, Florence (Exeter), W Hillier, Harry Springthorpe, H Lucas, L Sharswood, E Casella (Paris), Ernest Sharswood, A W Scrutton, D W Kell, M O'Halloran, An Old Hand, M Tipping, S Bullen, H K Awdry, Otto Fulder (Ghent), G Seymour, A Wignone, Thomas Waters, E Tweddell, H H Noyes, L Wyman, G S Oldfield, and Aaron Harper.

NOTE.—Most of the foregoing correspondents while sending the author's solution, pronounce it to be defective, without a White Knight at Q Kt 5th.

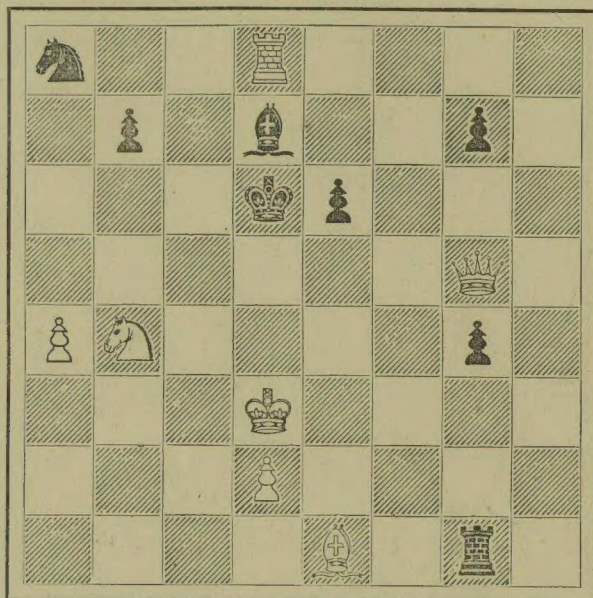
## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1986.

WHITE.  
1. Q to Q R 2nd  
2. Q to R 2nd  
3. Q mates.

BLACK.  
K to Kt 5th  
K moves

PROBLEM No. 1989.  
By J. G. CHANCELLOR.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

The following fine Game occurred in the recent match between the first and fourth classes of the City of London Chess Club. In this *partie* Herr Horwitz yields the odds of King's Knight to Mr. M. D. Blunt.

(Remove White's King's Knight from the board.)—(Bishop's Opening.)

WHITE (Herr H.). BLACK (Mr. B.).  
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th  
2. B to B 4th B to B 4th  
3. Castles Kt to K B 3rd  
4. P to Q Kt 4th B takes P  
5. P to Q B 3rd B to B 4th  
6. P to Q 4th P takes P  
7. P takes P P to Q 4th

As White has castled and is prepared to advance the K B P, Black would have obtained a safer game by retreating the Bishop to Kt 3rd.

8. P takes P B to K 2nd  
9. Kt to Q B 3rd Castles  
10. P to B 4th Q Kt to Q 2nd  
11. P to Q B 3rd would have been better. Kt to Kt 3rd

It was hardly worth while posting his Kt badly for the sake of this attack on the Pawn.

12. Q to B 3rd P to B 3rd  
Probably his best course here was 12. B to Kt 5th, and 13. B to B 4th.

13. P takes P Q takes P (ch)  
14. K to R sq Q takes P  
15. B to Kt 2nd P takes P

White displays all his old-time ingenuity and judgment in the management of the opening.

15. Q to B 4th, followed by B to Kt 5th, seems a preferable line of play.

16. Q R to Q sq Q to B 2nd  
17. P to K R 3rd B to K 3rd

We have received a copy of Mr. Bland's *Chess Club Directory and Chess-players' annual*, and shall notice its contents in an early number.

The match between the Oxford University and the Knight class of the City of London Club was arranged to be played on Tuesday last, the 28th instant, at the Lord Raglan Hotel, St. Martin's-le-Grand. We go to press too early in the week with this part of the paper to chronicle the result, but shall do so next week.

Mr. Thorold played ten adversaries simultaneously at the Bath Chess Club on the 21st ultimo, winning nine games and losing one. The third annual meeting of this club was held on March 11, when a favourable report was submitted to the members.

The North London Club played a match with Kentish Town on the 16th ult., and scored a victory by five to one. The North was not so successful in their next match, played with the Athenaeum, Camden-road, the latter winning by six games to four and three draws.

A match was played at Burton on the 18th inst. between representative amateurs of Staffordshire and Derbyshire, each county bringing twenty-five selected champions into the lists. Play commenced at two p.m., and was concluded at six o'clock, when the score gave Staffordshire the victory by 26½ to 17½. Forty-one games were played, the competitors being paired according to their reputed strength.

We regret to be informed that the proposed match between Lancashire and Yorkshire has been broken off. The reason assigned is that Lancashire declines to bring more than fifty players into the field, while Yorkshire insists that there shall be at least a hundred on each side.

A new and revised edition of Mr. Gossip's "Theory of the Chess Openings" is now ready for the press, and as the work can only be brought out by subscription, the author appeals to the public to favour him with its support. The price will be seven shillings and sixpence.

The close of the annual handicap of the City Club is always an interesting event in the chess world, and this year it promises to be more exciting than usual. In the struggle for the chief prizes there are now only four survivors, Messrs. Blackburne and Maczuzki (first class), Mr. Piper (third class), and Mr. B. G. Laws (fourth class). Mr. Blackburne has been paired with Mr. Piper, and their match is looked forward to with the liveliest interest, as the last-named gentleman is likely to tax the champion's powers at the odds of a Knight. Should Mr. Blackburne defeat Mr. Piper he will then play with Mr. Laws for the first and second prizes, and Messrs. Piper and Maczuzki play for the third. In the second division the survivors are Messrs. T. Block, J. Ridpath, M. Down, and A. H. S. Taylor.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated April 2, 1875) of Mr. James Macfarlane, formerly of No. 147, Leadenhall-street, but late of No. 1, Gresham-buildings, E.C., West India merchant, and of No. 35, Gloucester-road, Regent's Park, who died on Dec. 27 last, was proved on the 6th ult. by Mrs. Elizabeth Macfarlane, the widow and sole executrix, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £890,000. Subject to the payment of his just debts, funeral and testamentary expenses, the testator gives, devises, and bequeaths all his estate and effects to his wife absolutely.

The will (dated Dec. 13, 1880), with a codicil (dated Aug. 18, 1881), of Mr. John Hartnell, late of No. 17, Blomfield-street, Upper Westbourne-terrace, who died on Feb. 8 last, was proved on the 15th ult. by Frederick James Roberts and Robert Green, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £170,000. The testator bequeaths £200 each to the London Hospital, Whitechapel; the Westminster Hospital, Broad Sanctuary; the Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood; the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead; the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street; the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Church Missionary Society, and the Incorporated Church Building Society for England and Wales;—£100 each to Charing-cross Hospital, the Middlesex Hospital; the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road; the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital, Blomfield-street, Moorfields; the Samaritan Hospital for Women and Children, Lower Seymour-street, Portman-square; the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Ventnor; the Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney-heath; the London Fever Hospital, Liverpool-road, Islington; the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Old Kent-road; the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, Queen-square, Bloomsbury; the Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children, Great Queen-street; the Female Orphan Asylum, Beddington; the Metropolitan Convalescent Hospital, Walton-on-Thames; the Convalescent Hospital, Seaford; the Royal Sea-Bathing Infirmary, Margate; the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, the National Benevolent Institution; and the British Orphan Asylum, Mackenzie-road, Slough;—and numerous other legacies, including £14,000 upon trust for Mrs. Fanny Weston Bernard for life, and at her death to her son, Edward John Bernard, and an additional £7000 to the said Edward John Bernard. The residue of his estate and effects, real and personal, is to be held upon trust for Mrs. Isabella Weston Roberts for life, and then for her issue, as she shall appoint. In default of issue, each of the hospitals, asylums, and charitable institutions before mentioned are to receive a further legacy equal in amount to that directly bequeathed to it.

The will (dated March 9, 1878), with a codicil (dated March 14, 1879), of Mrs. Hannah Sarah Brightwen, late of Great Yarmouth, who died on the 2nd ult., was proved on the 17th ult. in the Norwich district registry by George Brightwen, Robert Harry Inglis Palgrave, and William Worship, the executors, the valuation of the personal estate being over £50,000. After bequeathing £6000 for the perpetual endowments of St. Andrew's and St. James's churches in Great Yarmouth, £500 to the hospital there, and numerous legacies to friends and dependents, the testatrix makes gifts to the family of her late husband, Thomas Brightwen, banker; to the descendants of her late sisters, Lady Hooker and Lady Palgrave; to her brother, Dr. D. W. Turner; and then gives the residue to her sister, the wife of the Bishop of Chester.

The will (dated June 30, 1881) of Mr. Peter Finch (formerly Peter Finch Steward), of the firm of Steward, Patteson, Finch, and Co., Norwich, brewers and spirit merchants, late of Hurst-grove, Berks, who died on Nov. 13 last, was proved on the 10th ult. by Donald Steward, the brother, and George Lucas, the acting executors, the value of the personal estate being over £38,000. The testator leaves to his executors £100 each; to his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Finch, £500, and his furniture, plate, pictures, effects, horses and carriages, and for life his residence and an annuity of £500, in addition to the provision secured to her by settlement; and the residue of his real and personal estate to his children, as his wife shall appoint.

The will (dated Feb. 14, 1866) of Lieutenant-Colonel William Bletterman Caldwell, formerly of the 76th Regiment, late of No. 18, St. Stephen's-road, Paddington, who died on Jan. 29 last, was proved on Feb. 28 last by James Townly, M.D., and William Townly Duncan Caldwell, M.D., and Robert Townly Caldwell, the sons, the acting executors, the value of the personal estate being over £18,000. The testator leaves all his estate and effects, real and personal, upon trust for his wife for life, and then for his children.

The will (dated July 13, 1880) of Mr. John Marriott Davenport, F.S.A., late of Oxford, Clerk of the Peace for the county of Oxford, who died on Jan. 31 last, was proved on Feb. 23 last by John Davies Davenport and Thomas Marriott Davenport, the sons, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £16,000. There are some bequests in favour of his sons; and the residue of his real and personal estate the testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Sophia Anne Davenport.

The will (dated Oct. 25, 1881) of General Frederick Johnston, late of the Albany, Piccadilly, who died on Jan. 31 last, was proved on Feb. 21 last by Thomas Frederick Halsey, the grandson and sole executor, the personal estate being over £10,000. The testator leaves legacies to friends in recognition of kindnesses extending over many years, and to servants; and the residue of his property to his said grandson.

The will (dated Jan. 2, 1879) of the Rev. Enoch Mellor M.A., D.D., late of Halifax, who died on Oct. 26 last, was proved on the 4th ult. by Henry Norman Mellor, the son, and John Oakes, the executors, the personal estate exceeding £7000. The testator's wife, Mrs. Isabella Mellor, being already amply provided for, he simply leaves her for life or widowhood the use and enjoyment of his furniture and effects; and the residue of his estate he gives to his children.

The will (dated March 3, 1881) of Mrs. Selina Theresa Mangles, late of Sunningdale, Berks, and of No. 2, Eaton-square, who died on Feb. 7 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by Charles Edward Howard Vincent, the acting executor, the personal estate exceeding £5000. The testatrix bequeaths £200 to St. George's Hospital; legacies to relatives, friends, trustees, and servants; and the residue of her property to her three nephews, Charles Louis Nepean Bishop, Frederick William Freemantle Bishop, and Archibald Herbert Bishop.

Administration was granted on Monday in the Probate Court at Dublin to three nephews—Messrs. Francis Wyse Low, Thomas Wyse Gubbins, and John Gubbins—the next of kin, of the late Mr. Wyse, the millionaire of Cork, who died intestate. The personal estate amounts to £2,000,000, and the real estate to £2,000,000 more. The debts amount to £1300.

Replying to a Good Templar remonstrance against the invitation to repeated drinking in his new national song, Mr. Tennyson explains that the "common cup" has in all ages been employed as a symbol of unity, and it is only in reference to that symbol that he has used the word "pink."



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TURKEY CARPETS. 3000 to Select

from.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT of

INDIAN, PERSIAN, and TURKEY CARPETS always

in stock. Superior qualities. Purchasers must beware of inferior

Turkey Carpets, which are now being manufactured and sold as

best quality at so much per square yard.—MAPLE and CO.,

Tottenham-court-road.

MAPLE and CO. have correspondents and

buyers in India and Persia (who act solely for them) from

whom they receive direct consignments of superior and first-

class CARPETS of guaranteed qualities. Purchasers are

cautioned against large quantities which are coming forward of

inferior quality, these having been made to suit the demand for

cheap foreign carpets, especially Turkey. The trade supplied.

THE LARGEST STOCK of

ORIENTAL CARPETS in EUROPE.

ANTIQUE PERSIAN RUGS.—5000 of

these in stock, some being really wonderfully curious, well

worth the attention of art-collectors, especially when it is con-

sidered what great value is attached to these artistic rarities, and

which are sold at commercial prices.

A PERSIAN CARPET for Thirty Shillings,

measuring about 10 feet long by 5 feet wide, 5000 to select

from. The goods are regularly imported by MAPLE and CO.,

and are very durable, being the best of this make.—145 to 149,

Tottenham-court-road, London.

FIFTY MILES of

BEST BRUSSELS

CARPETS at 3s. 9d. per yard.

THESE GOODS, by some of the first

Manufacturers, are of superior quality, the designs and

colourings new and artistic. They are 1s. per yard under the

usual price asked at the West-End for the same quality.

POSTAL ORDER DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. MAPLE and CO. beg respectfully to state that this

department is now so organised that they are fully prepared to

execute and supply any article that can possibly be required in

furnishing at the same price, if not less than any other house

in England. Patterns sent and quotations given free of charge.

ORDERS for EXPORTATION to any

part of the World packed carefully on the premises, and

forwarded on receipt of a remittance or London reference.

MAPLE and CO., LONDON.

## CHLORODYNE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S.

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

COUGHS, ASTHMA,

COLDS, BRONCHITIS, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE.

DR. J. C. BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DIS-

COVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the

word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE

INVENTOR and, as the composition of Chlorodyne

cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic

substances defying elimination), and since the formula

has never been published, it is evident that any state-

ment to the effect that compound is identical with

Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne must be false.

This Caution is necessary, as many persons deceive

purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood

stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was

undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne; that the

whole story of the defendant Freeman, as delibe-

ately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn

to.—See the "Times," July 13, 1861.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE is the

GREAT SPECIFIC for CHOLERA,

DYSENTERY,

DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that

it acts as a charm. One dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff Calcutta, states:—

"Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

"From Symes and Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists,

Medical Hall, Simla, Jan. 5, 1880.

"To J. T. Davenport Esq., 33, Great Russell-street,

Bloombury, London.

"Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of

congratulating you upon the wide-spread reputation this

justly esteemed medicine has earned for it. It is not only

in Hindostan but all over the East. As a remedy of

general utility, we much question whether a better is

imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear

of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The

other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to

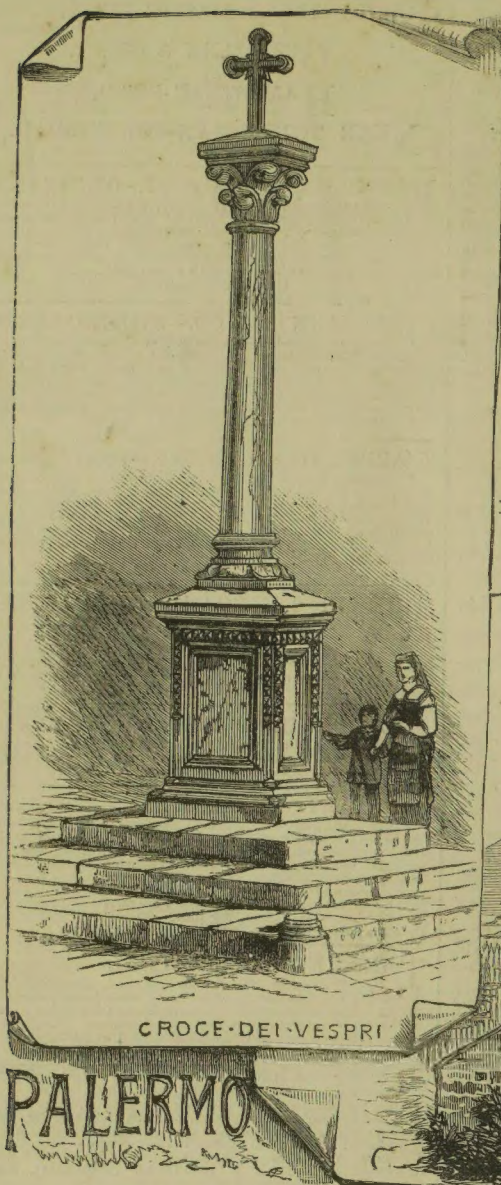
the native bazaars, and, judging from their sale, we fancy

their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could

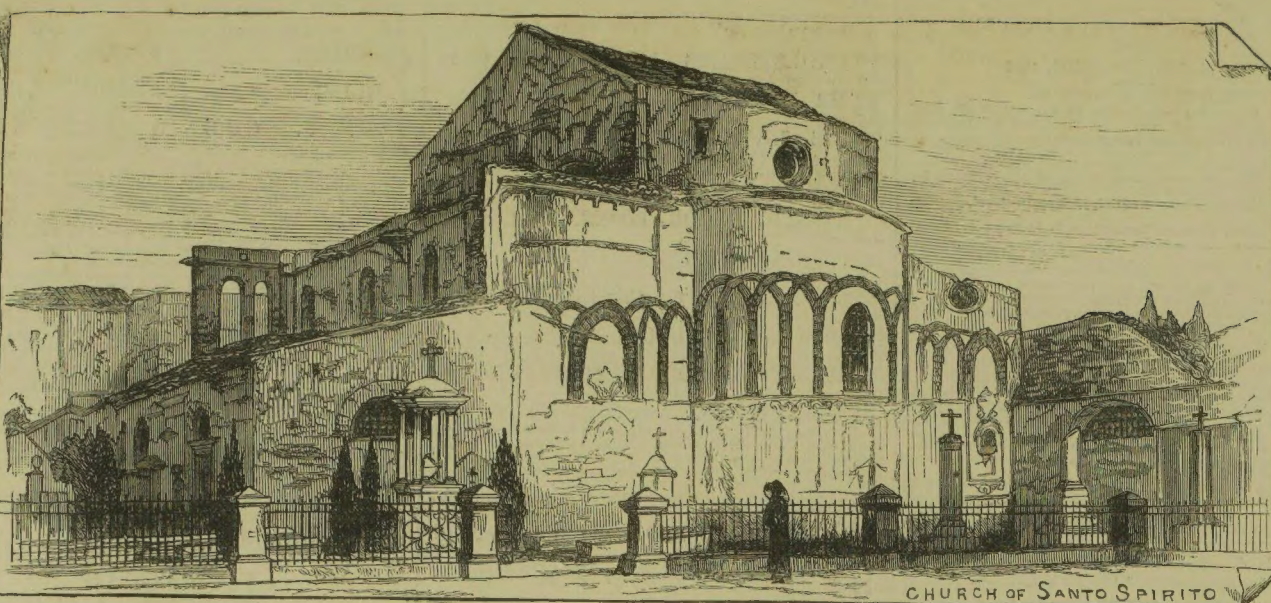
multiply instances ad infinitum of the extraordinary

efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, in Diarrhoea

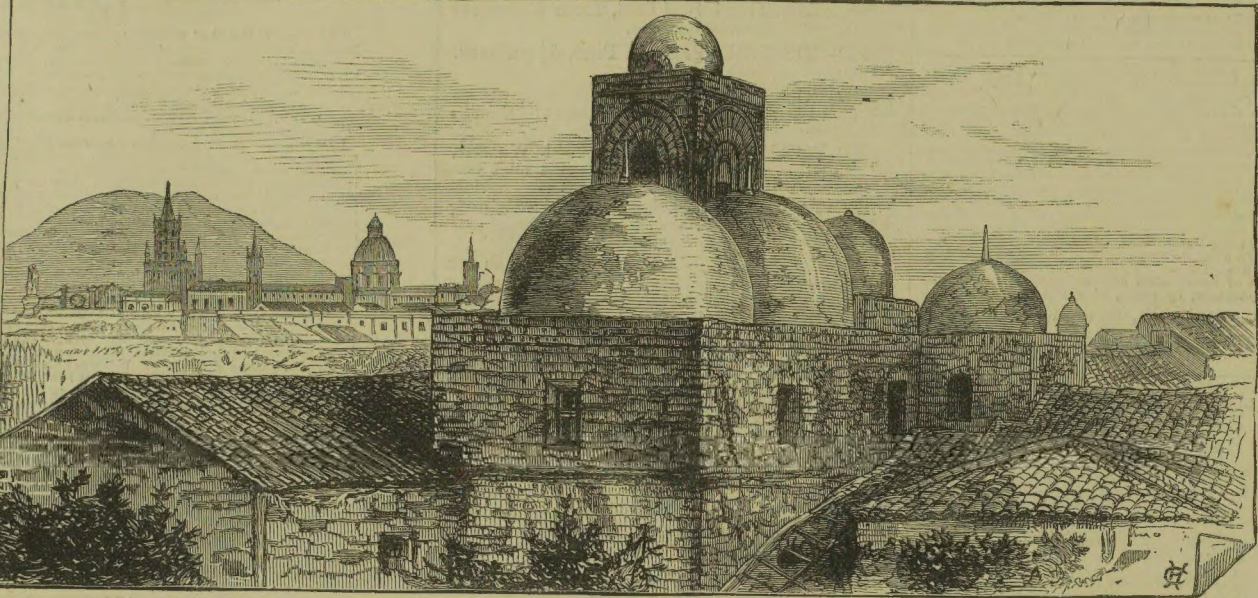




Memorial Cross over the ashes of the slain.



CHURCH OF SANTO SPIRITO



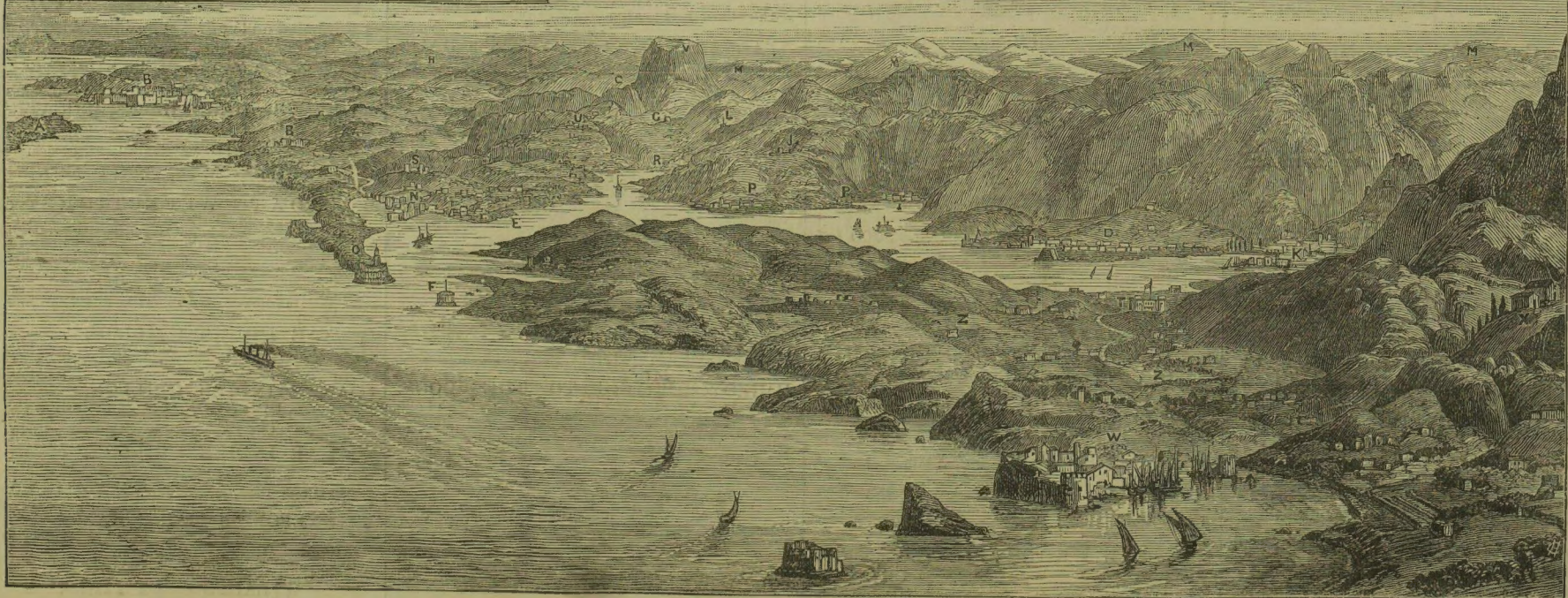
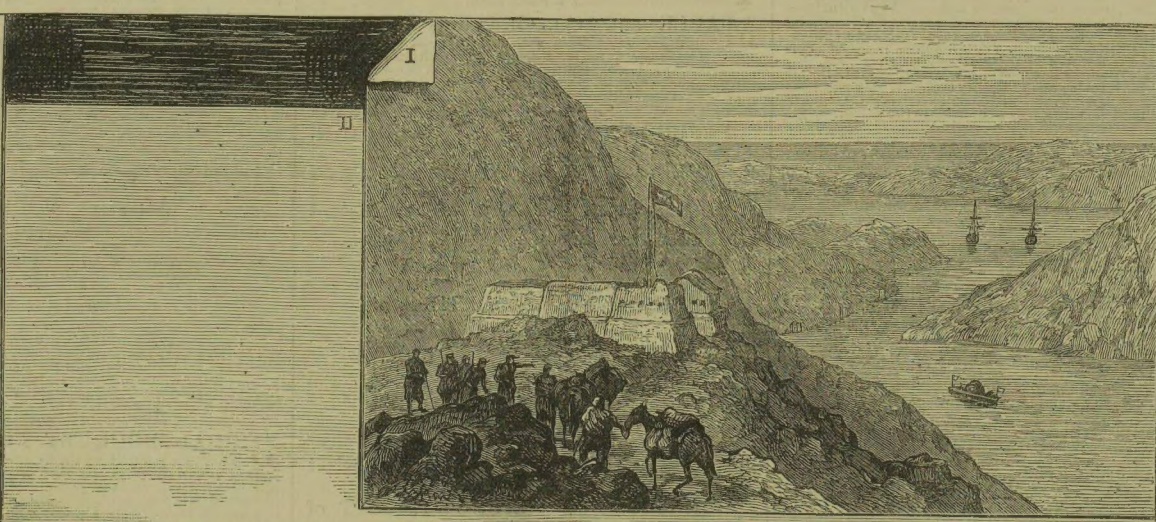
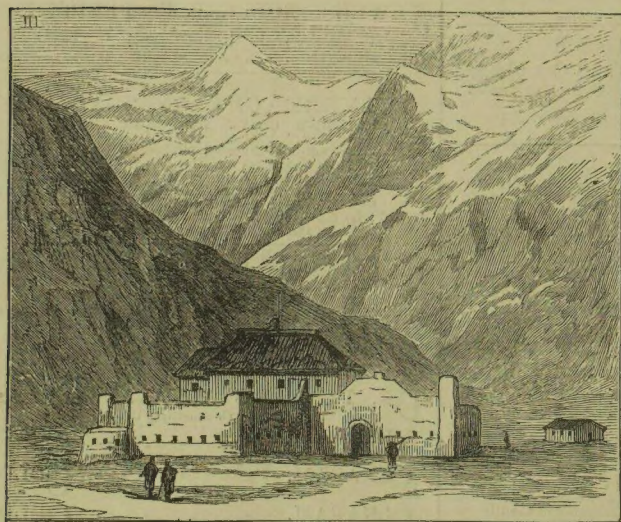
Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti, where the tocsin was sounded for the massacre of the French in 1282.

THE SICILIAN VESPERS.—SEE PAGE 315.

III. Fort Ledenice.

II. Panorama of the Illyrian theatre of Insurrectionary War.

I. Fort Dragalj.



- |                             |                 |                              |                     |                      |             |                    |                        |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| A. Isle of Lacrova.         | D. Dobrota.     | G. Greben.                   | J. Santa Veneranda. | M. Montenegro.       | P. Perasto. | S. Spagnuolo Fort. | W. Budna.              |
| B. Port and Town of Ragusa. | E. Catene.      | H. Mountains of Herzegovina. | K. Cattaro.         | N. Castel Nuovo.     | Q. Grahova. | T. Trinita Fort.   | X. Stanievich Convent. |
| C. Crivoscie.               | F. Fort Mamula. | I. Ljerta.                   | L. Fort Ledenice.   | O. Fort Ostro-Punta. | R. Risano.  | U. Ubli.           | Z. Zuppa.              |

THE INSURRECTION IN THE ADRIATIC PROVINCES OF AUSTRIA.—SEE PAGE 302.